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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 19-20, 1972

Established 1887

FORECAST - PARIS
Aug. 19-20 (Sat-Sun): Partly
cloudy, 55-65 (10-15).
Aug. 21-22 (Sun-Mon): Partly
cloudy, 55-65 (10-15).
Aug. 23-24 (Tue-Wed): Partly
cloudy, 55-65 (10-15).
Aug. 25-26 (Wed-Thu): Partly
cloudy, 55-65 (10-15).
Aug. 27-28 (Thu-Fri): Partly
cloudy, 55-65 (10-15).
Aug. 29-30 (Fri-Sat): Partly
cloudy, 55-65 (10-15).
Aug. 31 (Sat): Partly cloudy,
55-65 (10-15).
Weather - Page 2

Vietnam Bars Deal With U.S., Tells Its Allies

By Murrayarder

HA NOI, Aug. 18 (UPI)—North Vietnam sternly told the United States yesterday that it would not be lured into a path of "compromise" with "perfidious imperialists" in the Indo-China struggle.

The official North Vietnamese news agency just barely avoided directly naming Hanoi's ally as the object of the admonition. It indicated "big have succumbed to the 'Machiavellian policy' of 'reconciliation' with the 'U.S. imperialists'."

American experts said that this unmistakable marks a sudden resurgence of the discomfort Hanoi expressed over President Nixon's summit trips to Peking and Moscow.

To American specialists, the message intended by the Communist jargon in the editorial could signify that North Vietnam is resisting advice from Moscow and Peking about a compromise with the United States, or that Hanoi already has rejected a compromise and is justifying its decision.

In either case, the Hanoi editorial denounced the principle of compromise, saying, "We Communists must persist in revolution and should not compromise."

**ing Fire
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19 (UPI)—Comm-
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Lies to Tokyo

inger-Thieu Talks End; rts Vague on Substance

By Jonathan C. Randal

Aug. 18 (UPI)—White
Henry A. Kissinger
days of consultations
Vietnamese President
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that Mr. Kissinger
to force Mr. Thieu to
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is government.

Indeed, such was the
the favored speculation
American North Viet-
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Associated Press.
IMPLICATED—Portrait of Mohammed Oufkir, former Moroccan defense minister, whose name has been linked with rebel plot following his reported suicide Thursday.

\$10 Billion-a-Year Saving Seen House, 329-7, Backs Freeze On Missiles, Stalled in Senate

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP).—The five-year U.S.-Soviet offensive missile freeze was approved overwhelmingly by the House today but remained stalled in the Senate.

Despite the 329-7 vote, there were some reservations in the House.

Congress Group Offers \$1 Million For Soviet Jews

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—A congressional delegation today offered Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin \$1 million to help pay for the release of Jewish intellectuals wishing to emigrate from the Soviet Union. The offer was not accepted.

The delegation, headed by Rep. Bertram Podell, D-N.Y., was responding to press reports from Jewish sources in Moscow that the Soviet government was asking Jewish intellectuals to pay for their education before allowing them to emigrate.

In a statement, Rep. Podell said that in recent weeks the Russian government had increased the price of exit visas for Jews to as high as \$25,000, depending on their education.

The congressmen were refused admission to the embassy by Soviet officials, who also refused to accept a letter addressed to Soviet party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev protesting against the alleged mistreatment of Soviet Jews.

Democratic presidential candidate George S. McGovern issued a statement today saying that the Soviet Union was holding Jewish intellectuals as hostages of the state by increasing the fees they must pay to emigrate.

"If the Soviet Union is generally interested in promoting improved relations with the United States, it will lift the restrictions imposed against all Soviet Jews who seek to emigrate," Sen. McGovern said.

ed last year after the Commerce Department conducted a three-year, \$4 million study called "A Metric America—A Decision Whose Time Has Come."

The bill, which now goes to the House, would establish an 11-member board representing business, education, labor, consumers, science and technology to encourage industry to convert. No compulsion would be involved.

The Senate Commerce Committee, which cleared the bill sponsored by Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., said that 11 percent of the nation's economy was already on the metric system, mostly in the fields of medical, engineering, military,

Explaining Oufkir's Death Hassan's Key Aide Denounced As Head of Assassination Plot

By Henry Gieger

RABAT, Morocco, Aug. 18 (NYT)—The Moroccan government said tonight that Gen. Mohammed Oufkir, considered one of the most powerful men in the country as well as the mainstay of the monarchy, had led the plot that almost cost the life of King Hassan II Wednesday.

The minister of the interior, Mohammed Benhima, told a news conference tonight that Gen. Oufkir shot himself three times when he discovered that his role in the plot had been found out.

The announcement of the betrayal by the country's strong man, who was quietly buried this morning in his native village high in the Atlas Mountains, was a shattering one. No other event could have undermined so dramatically the shaky position of Hassan's throne and the uncertainty of the country's political course.

Mr. Benhima insisted that the armed forces were "sound" and that Wednesday's events, in which air force F-5 jets tried to shoot down the king's plane on its return from France, was merely "an incident along the way in the nation's history."

1,000 Are Detained

But as many as 1,000 men, a third of Morocco's air force and the bulk of its operational fighter wing, were being detained tonight in the probe now proceeding into the reasons and extent of the latest effort to remove the 43-year-old monarch from the scene.

Mr. Benhima indicated there were reasons to believe that Gen. Oufkir was one of the plotters who in July of last year launched a bloody assault on the palace of Skhirat during the king's 42d birthday party. Almost 100 persons died but the king miraculously escaped. Five generals were killed in the fighting and four were executed out of 17 holding general's rank in the Moroccan Army. Colonels and lesser officers also lost their lives, with the result that the army lost virtually the backbone of its leadership.

The three armed forces—there is a small navy—are now being led on an interim basis by Gen. Oufkir's son, who is thought to be loyal. The declaration of army leadership, the detention and suspicion thrown on the air force and the uncertain leadership of Gen. Ben Omar added up to a fighting force of highly compromised quality and reliability.

After last year's attack, the king turned the country's security over to Gen. Oufkir as minister of the interior. In the present government he was minister of defense.

Mr. Benhima, who said it was "painful" for him to recount the events of Wednesday because Gen. Oufkir was an old friend, reported that after the attack began, he worked constantly with the general during the afternoon and evening on matters of security. During this time, he did not doubt, he said, Gen. Oufkir's loyalty.

One Plotter Caught

But one of the plotters, Maj. Koussa el-Ouali, was forced to bail out of his jet when it ran out of fuel and was captured by gendarmes. Maj. el-Ouali, the commander at Kenitra, 25 miles northeast of Rabat, a base where most of the fighter force of 23 F-5s is concentrated, implicated Gen. Oufkir in the plot.

In British-held Gibraltar, off Morocco's northern coast, five Moroccan Air Force men landed in a helicopter. Two plotters, Col. Mohammed Amigane and a

Lt. Midaoui, asked for political asylum and the colonel, according to Mr. Benhima, told the British: "I was acting on orders of a great general whose name begins with O."

The two men, plus the helicopter crew of three noncommissioned officers, were returned to Morocco early this morning

after Britain acceded to a Moroccan demand for their extradition. The crew insisted that it wished to return because it was not involved in the plot.

The king, in his palace of Skhirat, was informed and summoned Gen. Oufkir, ostensibly for a general report on the situation. Gen. Oufkir told the interior

minister, the latter said, that Col. Amigane was seeking a cover for himself, but when Gen. Oufkir arrived at Skhirat, just south of Rabat, at 11 p.m., he asked several military aides in the king's anteroom whether the monarch had been informed of what Col. Amigane and Maj. el-Ouali had

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Associated Press.
King Hassan II of Morocco meeting with Council of Ministers on Friday.

Fischer, Spassky Agree to Draw On the 43d Move

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 18 (NYT)—World chess champion Boris Spassky, of Russia, and American challenger Bobby Fischer agreed to a draw today after the 43d move in the adjourned 15th game of their championship match here.

Only three moves were made on the second day, before the game ended.

The series now stands at 9 points for Fischer to 6 for Spassky. Fischer needs 3 1/2 more points to win, Spassky 6 to keep his title in the 24-game match.

Story on Page 2.

Retroactive Clause Voted House Approves Bill to Halt Busing for Racial Balance

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (NYT).—The House passed early this morning a bill to bar the courts from ordering long-distance busing of students to desegregate public schools. The vote was 283 to 102.

The bill also would permit desegregation cases long since settled by the courts to be reopened to determine whether the court rulings conform with the new legislation.

of dramatic debate in which architects of earlier civil rights legislation protested that advances of the past were being wiped out.

The bill, tailored closely along the line proposed by President Nixon, now goes to the Senate, where the outlook is uncertain.

The Senate has never passed restrictive busing legislation, but each time it has considered the issue this year, the vote has been close.

The stiff new busing curbs, applying to both North and South, were approved by wide margins after nearly 12 hours

The legislation, for the first time, would specifically seek to override court-ordered assignment of students to achieve racial balance.

The bill would require that all public school pupils—at all grade levels—be permitted to attend the public school "closest or next closest" to home. This would permit continued "pairing of schools"—that is, combining some grades of predominantly white schools with some grades of nearby Negro schools—that has been used successfully in some communities to achieve integration.

An even stronger curb on court-ordered busing was proposed by Rep. James C. O'Hara, D-Mich., who in years past had been a strong supporter of civil rights legislation. Rep. O'Hara's proposal, rejected by a vote of 211 to 174, would have placed a flat ban on all court-ordered busing to achieve racial desegregation.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Airliner Hijacked for Gold, \$2 Million, 'Heavy Artillery'

VANCOUVER, B.C., Aug. 18 (AP)—Demanding \$2 million, 15 gold bars and a steadily growing list of other items, a middle-aged gunman hijacked a United Air Lines Boeing-737 jetliner in Nevada today, ordering it to Vancouver, B.C., in an elaborate anti-war protest.

According to transportation officials, the hijacker then said, "Let's go back to Seattle and get this thing settled once and for all."

The three-engine plane left Vancouver and landed in Seattle at 9:08 p.m. EDT, bearing the hijacker, the 15 one-pound gold bars and three crew members.

About 90 minutes after the plane landed in Seattle, a man clad only in shorts drove an open truck to the plane, which was about 1,000 yards from the terminal building. Four cardboard boxes in the truck were loaded onto the plane through a cockpit window.

Officials declined to say whether the boxes contained the ransom money. Earlier, an official had said the money awaited the hijacker in four cardboard boxes.

The gunman, who arrived at the plane on a bicycle that he pedaled through a hole in a fence at the Reno airport, said the money would be used to help children crippled by the war in Vietnam.

All air traffic through Seattle-Tacoma International Airport was halted soon after the hijacked plane landed.

The gunman, who arrived at the plane on a bicycle that he pedaled through a hole in a fence at the Reno airport, said the money would be used to help children crippled by the war in Vietnam.

Authorities quoted him as saying the hijack "is part of an organized effort to destroy United States."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Over 10-Year Period Senate Acts to Switch U.S. to Metric System

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UPI).—The Senate today passed legislation that would convert the U.S. system of measurements to the metric system over the next 10 years.

Passed by voice vote without opposition or debate, the bill would convert the federal government to the metric system and begin a voluntary conversion within industry, extending the change over a decade to ease the expense.

The system would replace inches, pounds and quarts with meters, kilograms and liters. A meter is equivalent to about 39 inches, a kilogram to 2.2 pounds and a liter to 1.01 quarts.

The reform was recommended

ed last year after the Commerce Department conducted a three-year, \$4 million study called "A Metric America—A Decision Whose Time Has Come."

The bill, which now goes to the House, would establish an 11-member board representing business, education, labor, consumers, science and technology to encourage industry to convert. No compulsion would be involved.

The Senate Commerce Committee, which cleared the bill sponsored by Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., said that 11 percent of the nation's economy was already on the metric system, mostly in the fields of medical, engineering, military,

drugs, and scientific areas.

"Because the metric system is a comprehensive system, simple to use, and a scientifically developed measurement system, its adoption would save engineering time, improve accuracy and reduce educational time needed to learn the measurement system," the committee said.

In other developments:

The Senate yesterday sent to President Nixon a rural development bill designed to improve living conditions in small towns and hire more industrial jobs there.

Sponsors estimated that the measure would cost \$400 million a year for new grant programs.

Senate-House conferees on an anti-poverty bill announced yesterday they have dropped completely a provision to set up an independent national corporation to run the controversial legal services for the poverty program.

The surprise action came because sponsors of the measure were unable to get President Nixon to accept any compromise on how the directors should be named to control the corporation.

Elimination of the corporation means that legal services will continue to be run by the Office of Economic Opportunity, the anti-poverty agency, and be subject to state governors' vetoes.

Greece Grants Refuge to Six Soviet Seamen

ATHENS, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—A Greek government spokesman said here last night that six Russian seamen who arrived in Piraeus on a Soviet trawler Monday would be granted political asylum.

An authoritative source said that the six asked for asylum after the 800-ton Russian trawler Ishon sailed into a bay near Piraeus harbor.

The Soviet chargé d'affaires, Nikolai Kostouline, had called on Greek Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Constantine Panayotakis to discuss the issue of the Soviet seamen. The affair will be solved in a friendly way, the spokesman said.

The seamen will be granted political asylum in Greece and the vessel will be handed over to the Soviet authorities, he said.

Explaining His Death

Key Hassan Aide Denounced As Plotter of Assassination

(Continued from Page 1)
said. When the answer was affirmative, Gen. Oufkir was reported to have said:

"I know what awaits me."
He pulled out a revolver, according to Mr. Benhima, and shot himself three times.

"He was a suicide, they did not kill him," Mr. Benhima said with great insistence and emotion.

The minister talked of his "betrayed naïveté" and thus seemed to sum up the general reaction to the alleged turnabout of a man in whom the king had placed his greatest trust during the most dramatic hours of his 10-year-old reign.

Mr. Benhima said he had information on the "objective" and "subjective" reasons for Gen. Oufkir's alleged actions but would not divulge them. Although the official listing of Gen. Oufkir's death as a suicide was widely accepted yesterday, the most general explanation for it yesterday was that Gen. Oufkir, 48, felt he had failed to do what he wished to do—protect the king.

"I am convinced that it was a suicide of treason and not one of loyalty," Mr. Benhima declared. He added that the investigations were continuing and that it was up to the military tribunals to establish the complete truth.

Mr. Benhima announced that

the king would break his silence on the affair by addressing the nation over television and radio tomorrow evening.

British Decision Analyzed
LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP).—Britain refused political asylum to the two Moroccan Air Force officers in the anti-Hassan plot in order to avoid trouble in Gibraltar, government sources said today.

"It was clear that their continued presence in Gibraltar would not have been conducive to the public good," a Foreign Office spokesman said.

It was understood that the British thought the risk of internal difficulties in Gibraltar would not have been eliminated by sending the officers to any other country.

Morocco, which demanded their return, provides essential food supplies to Gibraltar. The British said there had been no Moroccan threat to cut off these supplies, but the possibility was believed to be a factor in the British decision.

There are now some 3,000 Moroccan workers and their families among Gibraltar's population of 25,000. These immigrants are believed loyal to the king and in favor of the officers' return to Moroccan justice.

The Gibraltar economy has relied on Moroccan workers to replace former labor from Spain. Spain has closed its frontier with Gibraltar to back its demands for a return of the colony from Britain.

The decision to send them back risked diplomatic trouble for the British from Egypt, Algeria, Libya and other Arab states opposed to King Hassan's regime. But the Foreign Office said there had been no protests from other governments.

Anti-Busing Bill Voted

(Continued from Page 1)
wiping out even the concept of pairing.
Rep. O'Hara represents a portion of Detroit and its suburbs where school busing has become an emotionally charged issue in recent years.

The proposal to reopen previously settled desegregation cases, most of them throughout the South, was offered by Rep. Edith Green, D., Ore., and adopted by a vote of 246 to 142. It is uncertain how many such cases might be reopened, but Elliot L. Richardson, secretary of health, education and welfare, suggested recently that at least 100 such cases might be subject to review, if the proposal becomes law.

The House also adopted by a vote of 178 to 88 the proposal by Mrs. Green to ban long-distance busing of older school children, as well as younger ones.

As the bill came to the floor, it would have placed the busing curbs only on students in the sixth grade or below.
Those in junior or senior high schools could have been transported to more distant schools for the purpose of integration but only after a series of other desegregation remedies had been tried and failed.



DAMAGED—Moroccan pointing to hole made by rebel rocket during Wednesday's attack on King Hassan's plane.

King's Shot-Up Plane Shown; Its Survival Called a Miracle

RABAT, Morocco, Aug. 18.—Bullets and rockets fired at King Hassan's royal Boeing-727 in the mid-air assassination attempt struck the aircraft in more than 15 places, including the exhaust pipe of the main jet.

The king's *baraka*—luck in Arabic—seemed to have been with him. Mechanics working on the damaged plane said they were surprised that it had not blown up. The craft landed with only one of its three engines operating, the one to the right.

Newsman were shown the plane today. They saw part of the tail ripped away, a gaping hole in the main jet, a puncture the size of grapefruit in the port wing, a hole the size of a suitcase in the fuselage above the wing and several other smaller holes. In all, there were at least 23 shell holes, plus 30 fissures caused by shrapnel or bullets.

The fuselage showed small jagged holes just to the front of the engine on the port side, behind the place where the king was sitting as he flew home from Paris after a private visit to France. The overall impression from the damage was that the attacking jet fighters had strafed the king's plane from below and behind.

"It's exceptional—in fact almost a miracle—that the Boeing could land," an official said today. "It was the experience of the pilot."

One government official said panic broke out aboard—where the king was accompanied by 100 aides. Some passengers were praying and crying during the 20-minute flight between the attack and the crippled craft's landing.

Hanoi Rules Out Compromise In Warning to Russia, China

(Continued from Page 1)
Central Committee's secretary, Konstantin Katusev, Tass reported that Mr. Tass expressed gratitude for Soviet aid and the Soviet Union repeated its economic, military, "moral and political support to the brotherly Vietnamese people until the complete triumph of its just cause."

The North Vietnamese editorial published yesterday, however, carried a sharp sting at any Socialist nation that puts a higher priority on "narrow, immediate interests" than on maximum fidelity to "liberation" warfare.

The takeoff point for this editorial, entitled, "Victory of the Revolutionary Trend," was what was described as the "profound significance" of the recent conference of nonaligned nations in Georgetown, Guyana, that admitted to membership the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (Viet Cong) and the representatives of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, which is in exile and is aligned with the Communists in Indochina.

The conference's action represented recognition that Indochina is "the testing-ground of revolution," the editorial said. The editorial then zeroed in on "a number of big powers" who have been drawn into the U.S. "policy of reconciliation." This policy, it warned, is designed in part to "break the national liberation movement" and sap "the vitality of Marxism-Leninism."

Whatever others do, the North Vietnamese pronouncement said, "we are fighting staunchly, unflinchingly, without compromise."

Overhaul for A-Sub
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UPI).—America's oldest nuclear submarine, the USS Nautilus, will disappear from the seas for a year to receive a \$141-million overhaul—the third since it was commissioned eight years ago, the Navy said.

Only 3 Moves on 2d Day

Fischer and Spassky Agree To Draw in Their 15th Game

By Harold C. Schonberg

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 18 (NYT).—It took only three moves for Bobby Fischer and Boris Spassky to decide on a draw in today's adjourned 15th game of the world chess championship match. The entire playing session took less than 20 minutes, but it put Fischer that much closer to the title. With the score now 9 to 6 in his favor, he needs only three and a half points to become the world champion. Spassky, who for the last three games has not been able to reduce his three-point handicap, needs six points to retain his title.

If Fischer takes off on one of his famous winning streaks, he could end the match a week from Sunday.

Today's adjourned game ended, as predicted by many analysts, in a perpetual check. Both players had decided overnight that there was no future in continuing the struggle. Neither had found a winning continuation. In any case, it was Spassky who was on the defensive, and he was glad to accept the draw offered after the 43d move, by Fischer.

Fischer had miscalculated in the early part of the game yesterday, allowing the champion to win a pawn. While Fischer managed to regain the initiative, he, like Spassky, then lost his way, in the opinion of the experts, in what should have been a winning continuation.

"Spassky was busted," said a grand master, "but Fischer let him off the hook."

This opinion was shared, somewhat more gently, by the Soviet international master Ivo Nei, a member of Spassky's team. "First Spassky should have won, and then Fischer should have won," he said.

Several hundred people braved the heavy rain to see the mini-game in Exhibition Hall today. Presumably they believed that the players had found some sort of continuation. They saw, if

nothing else, the usual pavane of the players that has featured this match.

The stage was empty when Lothar Schmid, the referee, approached the table to start the clock. Today's game was scheduled for 2:30 p.m. because of Fischer's observance of the Sabbath. Just as Schmid approached the table, Spassky appeared. The referee started Fischer's clock. Spassky settled himself and looked at the board. Seven minutes later Fischer appeared, at which point Schmid opened Spassky's sealed move. As everybody had expected, it was rook to queen knight 2.

Yesterday, just before the game, Schmid made a short speech pleading for the audience to avoid making any kind of noise. "Do not even whisper to each other," he pleaded. The game was held under exceptionally quiet conditions, and today's game had gone on longer than it did, also would have been played under conditions resembling a classroom, during final exams.

Audience Tiptoes
Fischer's constant battle against noise, coupled with the exhortations of the referee, have made the audience at Exhibition Hall exceptionally noise conscious. Yesterday and today many of the ticket holders were seen actually tiptoeing into the auditorium.

But Bobby Fischer is not yet satisfied, and letters from him continue to be sent to the referee. Schmid has been personally attacked by Fischer, as in a letter from the American two days ago signed by his representative Fred Cramer. In that letter it was demanded of Schmid that he "do something better than piously wave your hands from time to time."

Many observers are puzzled by the attacks against the referee, who has done everything but descend into the audience and physically assault spectators who raise their voices above a whisper.

"What do they expect him to do?" one observer asked, "use nerve gas?"

They got away from the maximum-security block in the Kuma state prison near Ocherov, west of Stockholm, considered the most secure jail in the country.

Police said that in addition to silencing the escape-alarm microphones on their cells with butter, the escapees used three sets of duplicate keys to open a series of doors. They scaled the 22-foot-high perimeter wall with a rope ladder constructed from material collected in the prison workshops and gymnasium, police said.

The only traces found of the band were two bicycles in a ditch and a stolen, abandoned car which might have been used in the getaway.

In Belgrade, government spokesman Aba Kovacevic said that news of the escape of the assassins of the Yugoslav ambassador to Stockholm had been received "in a very unpleasant and very unfavorable manner, by both public opinion and official circles."

Special Protection
After the breakout the Yugoslav Embassy, consulates and travel agencies were put under special police protection in Sweden.

The escaped Yugoslavs are Miro Barasic, 31, and Andjelko Brankovic, 23, who were jailed for life for killing Ambassador Vladimir Rolovic in his embassy office last year. The pair were said at their trial to belong to the Croatian exile terrorist organization Ustasha.

Also participating in the breakout was Bozse (Dynamite) Wikman, leader of a Swedish gang known as Ab Svenska Brotts-Svadsida Crime Limited—which specialized in blowing up safes.

The prison governor, Ake Persill, said an inspection of the special security cells holding the prisoners revealed nothing unusual: at 0200 GMT today, that all the convicts appeared to be sleeping then.

The guards found 15 cells empty and raised the alarm.

Mr. Persill said: "I blame the government for this. If we had been given enough money for security arrangements, this would never have happened."

Several of the escapees had been sentenced for smuggling narcotics into Sweden, and there have been previous attempts by "international narcotic gangs" to free them, police said.

A prison aide said this breakout "was obviously well planned with help from the outside."

"Suspiciously many cars have been stolen around the prison lately," a police spokesman said.

The 15th Game

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 18 (AP).—Here are the moves in the 15th game of the world chess championship match between challenger Bobby Fischer and titleholder Boris Spassky:

SPASSKY (White)	FISCHER (Black)
1. P-K4	P-Q4
2. N-K3	P-Q3
3. P-Q4	P-P
4. Kt2P	Kt-K3
5. Kt-Q3	P-Q3
6. B-K15	P-K3
7. P-B4	P-B3
8. Q-B3	Q-B3
9. Q-Q2	Q-K1-Q2
10. K-B3	P-K4
11. Kt-K1	P-K2
12. Q-K3	

Elapsed time: Spassky 7 minutes, Fischer 13 minutes.

13. Kt-K3	O-O-O
14. B-K1	Kt-B3
15. Q-P	R(Q1)-B1
16. Kt-K3	P-K3

Elapsed time: Spassky 43 minutes, Fischer 58 minutes.

17. Q-Q2	R(K1)-K1
18. K-K1	Kt-Q2

Elapsed time: Spassky 64 minutes, Fischer 84 minutes.

19. Kt-K3	K-K4
20. B-B2	P-P
21. Kt-B3	P-K3
22. P-KK3	P-K4

Elapsed time: Spassky 81 minutes, Fischer 100 minutes.

23. P-K5	P-P
24. P-P	P-KR1
25. Kt-B3	Q-Q1

Elapsed time: Spassky 103 minutes, Fischer 114 minutes.

26. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
27. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
28. Q-P	P-K3
29. Q-P	P-K3
30. B-B3	Kt-K3

Elapsed time: Spassky 118 minutes, Fischer 129 minutes.

31. Kt-K3	Q-Q4
32. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
33. P-Q4	Kt-Q6
34. Kt-K3	Kt-K3
35. Kt-K3	P-Q4
36. Kt-K3	Q-Q1

Elapsed time: Spassky 133 minutes, Fischer 130 minutes.

37. Q-K3	Q-K3
38. Kt-K3	Q-Q4
39. Kt-K3	Q-Q4
40. Kt-K3	Q-Q4
41. Kt-K3	Q-Q4
42. Kt-K3	Q-Q4
43. Kt-K3	Q-Q4

Elapsed time: Spassky 150 minutes, Fischer 156 minutes.

DRAW

Elapsed time: Spassky 159 minutes, Fischer 166 minutes.

Students In Katma

Assemblymen A Disorderly; Two

KATMANDU, Nepal (AP).—College students a rampage today in Katmandu as Nepal's political crisis worsened the unprecedented six 12 members of the kingdom's National Assembly.

About 200 students at police, overturned about 200 students against Kirti Nidhi Bista, an opposition campaign his removal from office.

Police moved in an order in the area, a black flag from the U.S. Suspension of the Assembly members was ed late yesterday, a after the Assembly afternoon session due many members were from the legislative c.

Two in Hosp

At least two Assembly members, including Home Minister Shrestha, were hospitalized treatment to injuries.

Hospital authorities Shrestha was in a serious condition and had been in ment for his injuries, not disclosed. But to disclose the condition dendi Lame, an opponent of parliament Mr. Bista, also admitted hospital, reportedly i.

Proceedings of the National Assembly a camera.

A communiqué from assembly secretariat said members whose iden not disclosed, were in disorderly conduct after ity of the house has a resolution barring the remainder of t budget session.

Laird Says To Order To Cut on Aug.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Secretary of Defense Laird said today that Nixon would make an troop withdrawal ment on Aug. 25.

Mr. Nixon's decision round of troop cuts will follow next week's National Commission, certain to recommend "The size of the nee is being kept secret, has been speculation total about 15,000. Th would cut U.S. strength Vietnam to 25,000 m."

The last U.S. gro battalion left Vietna and the men remain country are chiefly ac nicians and specialist kinds.

2 Killers of Yugoslav Envoy, 13 Others Flee Swedish Jail

OSL, Sweden, Aug. 18 (AP).—Fifteen dangerous criminals, including two Yugoslav assassins, crashed out of a top-security prison today after silencing their cell's alarm systems with butter.

They got away from the maximum-security block in the Kuma state prison near Ocherov, west of Stockholm, considered the most secure jail in the country.

Police said that in addition to silencing the escape-alarm microphones on their cells with butter, the escapees used three sets of duplicate keys to open a series of doors. They scaled the 22-foot-high perimeter wall with a rope ladder constructed from material collected in the prison workshops and gymnasium, police said.

The only traces found of the band were two bicycles in a ditch and a stolen, abandoned car which might have been used in the getaway.

In Belgrade, government spokesman Aba Kovacevic said that news of the escape of the assassins of the Yugoslav ambassador to Stockholm had been received "in a very unpleasant and very unfavorable manner, by both public opinion and official circles."

Special Protection
After the breakout the Yugoslav Embassy, consulates and travel agencies were put under special police protection in Sweden.

The escaped Yugoslavs are Miro Barasic, 31, and Andjelko Brankovic, 23, who were jailed for life for killing Ambassador Vladimir Rolovic in his embassy office last year. The pair were said at their trial to belong to the Croatian exile terrorist organization Ustasha.

Also participating in the breakout was Bozse (Dynamite) Wikman, leader of a Swedish gang known as Ab Svenska Brotts-Svadsida Crime Limited—which specialized in blowing up safes.

The prison governor, Ake Persill, said an inspection of the special security cells holding the prisoners revealed nothing unusual: at 0200 GMT today, that all the convicts appeared to be sleeping then.

The guards found 15 cells empty and raised the alarm.

Mr. Persill said: "I blame the government for this. If we had been given enough money for security arrangements, this would never have happened."

Several of the escapees had been sentenced for smuggling narcotics into Sweden, and there have been previous attempts by "international narcotic gangs" to free them, police said.

A prison aide said this breakout "was obviously well planned with help from the outside."

"Suspiciously many cars have been stolen around the prison lately," a police spokesman said.

Westmoreland Is Defiant In Quoted Rebuttal to C

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 18 (AP).—A rebuttal to Lt. William L. Calley's appeal of his conviction in the My Lai massacre was filed yesterday in Washington, an Oklahoma City newspaper reported.

The Daily Oklahoman said in its Friday edition it had confirmed that the brief was filed with the Army Court of Military Review in Washington.

Lt. Calley was convicted in March, 1971, of murdering 22 Vietnamese civilians at My Lai in 1968. He was sentenced to life imprisonment, but the sentence later was reduced to 30 years. Lt. Calley currently is under house arrest at Ft. Benning, Ga., pending the outcome of his appeal filed last May.

Attorneys for Lt. Calley argued in the appeal that former Army Chief of Staff Gen. William C. Westmoreland exerted improper influence on the Calley trial proceedings because of a personal rather than an official interest. Gen. Westmoreland commanded U.S. forces in Vietnam at the time of the My Lai incident.

Army's Argument
In their rebuttal, Army attorneys contended that there was no undue influence from anyone in any higher level of command and that all aspects of the case were processed in the "normal procedure," the Daily Oklahoman said.

Capt. Merle F. Wilberding, one of four Army attorneys who wrote the rebuttal, was quoted as saying, "It wasn't necessary to defend Westmoreland," specifically, "although certainly we didn't abandon him."

"We took the position that their argument was irrelevant to the issues," the newspaper quoted Capt. Wilberding as saying.

He said the Army argued that Gen. Westmoreland's interest was strictly official and that he had no authority under military law to convene a court-martial. The Daily Oklahoman said.

In replying to defense arguments that prejudicial publicity adversely affected the Calley case,

the rebuttal said that there was no undue influence from anyone in any higher level of command and that all aspects of the case were processed in the "normal procedure," the Daily Oklahoman said.

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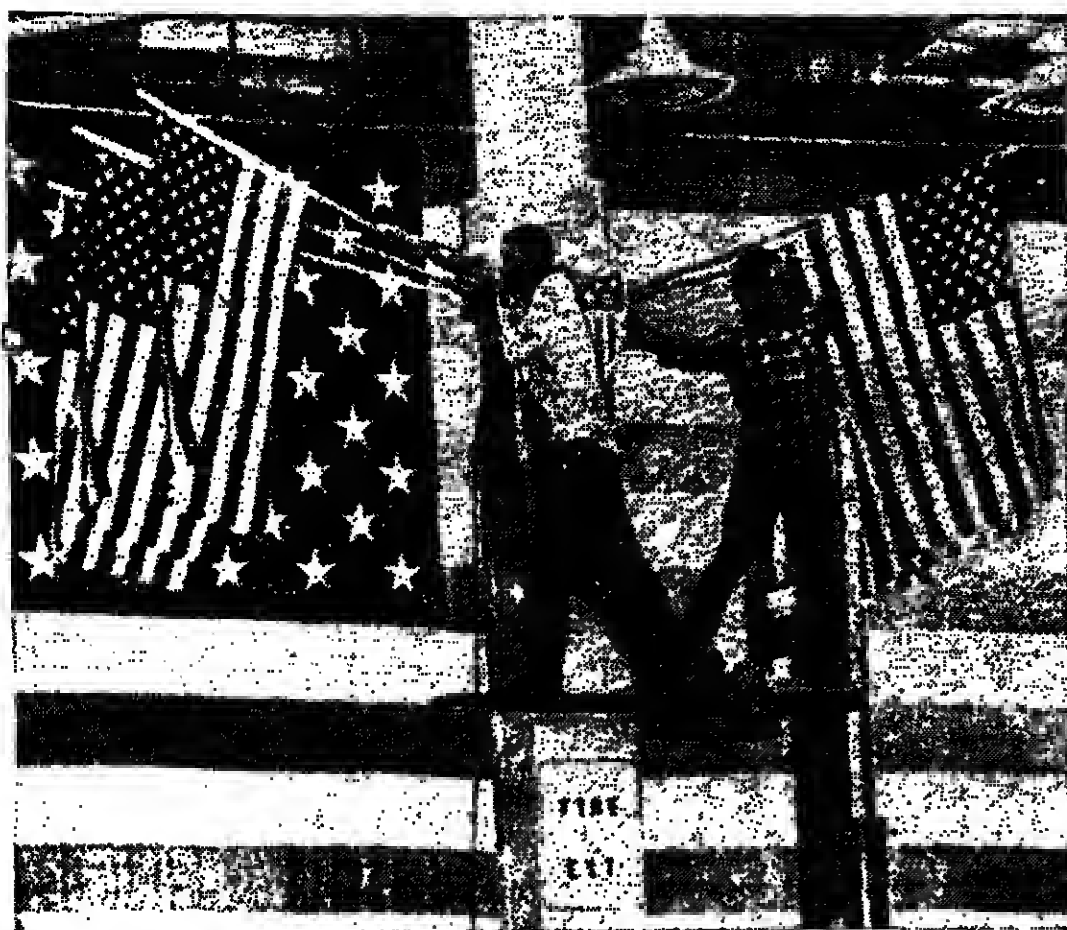
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GETTING READY—Workmen installing American flags high above Miami Beach Convention Center, where Republican National Convention is to get under way Monday.

Press Agency in Miami Beach

GOP Has Difficulty Making News

By David S. Broder

MIAMI BEACH, Aug. 18 (WP). — "Don't tell me your problems," said White House publicist Ken Clawson, cutting off a reporter's complaint about the shortage of news from the Republican Convention. "I woke up at six o'clock this morning trying to figure out how to get some news out of today's schedule."

On a day when almost all the real work was taking place behind closed doors in the convention's platform-drafting committee, the "resident's propaganda team" was busy laboring to keep the small "positive" news develop-

ment tried, but came out a few perhaps once.

9 a.m., Tom Evans, co-chairman of the Republican National Committee, held a press conference to announce that the committee's "project hit" registration program had already enrolled 600 new voters.

A sleepy reporter roused himself sufficiently to ask Mr. Evans, "are?"

All across America," he said, "that in his own state of aware on July 22, Republicans 1 outregistered Democrats for the first time in history."

ten minutes after he began, Evans was thanked and asked to leave by the press. "Twenty minutes later he was back again, this time to introduce a pair of bright year-olds who are going to ask for Mr. Nixon on college buses this fall."

The main effort of the morning was scheduled for 10:30, up the street from the Fontainebleau, convention headquarters hotel, at the Doral Hotel, where White House staffers and the Committee for the Re-Election of the President are housed.

The Doral is under a security guard rivaling that of the control room of the Strategic Air Command. Approaching the room where Secretary of Interior Rogers C.B. Morton would meet the press was like ascending into heaven.

Those few newsmen who survived the successive screenings were privileged to hear Mr. Morton express his confidence that Mr. Nixon would carry Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Minnesota and other states that eluded his grasp in 1968.

"I really can't see any state we're going to lose," Mr. Morton said, warning in his talk.

The reporters were checked out by Wackent, Burns and Secret Service men and allowed to take a luncheon break and swim, before going back to the press conference room at the Fontainebleau for the last big arranged event of the day, an interview with Attorney General Richard Kleindienst.

Instead of Mr. Kleindienst,

however, they were offered Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Elliot Richardson.

Mr. Richardson was asked if the attorney general's absence might have something to do with the possibility he might be questioned about the investigation of the "Watergate caper," the hugging of the Democratic National Committee.

News Analysis

McGovern, Staff Sometimes Take Different Directions

By James M. Naughton

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 18 (NYT). — A senior member of Sen. George McGovern's Democratic presidential campaign got a telephone call at 12:15 a.m. on Tuesday, inquiring when and where the candidate's chartered airplane was to go later that day on a swing through the Middle West. The caller was Sen. McGovern.

The senator from South Dakota made the plane all right and he campaigned in Ohio, Illinois and yesterday in Wisconsin with his customary aplomb. If his late night inquiry was anything, it served to illustrate the fact that Sen. McGovern sometimes seems to be the last person to know the details of what his campaign is up to.

He flatly denied Wednesday morning that he had given "any instructions whatsoever" to the co-chairman of his citizens' committee, Pierre Salinger, to conduct talks on his behalf with North Vietnamese representatives at the peace talks in Paris. Within hours, after finding out from Mr. Salinger that such discussions had taken place, the senator changed his story to say that he had encouraged the aide to seek the early release of American prisoners of war.

Retort on O'Brien. He learned in the newspapers that some of his associates were spreading it about last month that Lawrence F. O'Brien, the former Democratic national chairman, would be a mere figurehead as chairman of the McGovern campaign. Not so, his citizens' committee seemed to suggest that he would keep a residual force in Southeast Asia.

Second Version. And he still is readying the second version of his tax and welfare program because the first proposal, prepared by the sena-

"I have no reason at all to think that is a factor," Mr. Richardson said. "Wouldn't you like to ask me about the Labor-HKW veto?"

"Go right ahead," a reporter said generously, and it turned out that Mr. Richardson thought the President's action well justified, even statesmanlike.

Some prominent financiers who have supported Democratic candidates in past presidential elections have indicated that they will not support Sen. McGovern mainly because of their concern over his economic proposals.

Controversy over his proposals has extended beyond Wall Street, however, and is expected to be used as a key issue in President Nixon's re-election campaign to offset public dissatisfaction with the wage and price controls imposed by the present administration.

Sen. McGovern's speech will be made before an influential group. The New York Society of Security Analysts consists of about 4,000 investment analysts whose function is to advise investors on buying and selling securities.

Midwest Tour Over. MILWAUKEE, Aug. 18 (AP). — Sen. McGovern completed a four-day campaign swing through the Midwest tonight after calling fellow Democrat John B. Connally a stooge.

Sen. McGovern's schedule today called for only one public appearance, a midday tour of the Saxon Corp. drop-forging plant. He spent the rest of his time filming television spots before returning to Washington late tonight.

On one such filming session yesterday, political filmmaker Charles Guggenheim took the candidate and a few newsmen to a machine-shop area of Tele-Vision Motors for an hour-long exchange with laborers.

As Sen. McGovern's face dripped with sweat, one worker asked, "Why are so many Democrats supporting President Nixon?"

"There's not so many. There's John Connally, the stooge of the Texas oil billionaires," he said.

Shriver Fledge on Israel. HOUSTON, Aug. 18 (AP). — Democratic vice-presidential candidate Sargent Shriver told Jewish war veterans today that Sen. George McGovern's support for the security and survival of Israel is unshakable and unswerving.

In the first major speech so far in his wedding transportation tour, Mr. Shriver called President Nixon "the supreme politician of our time" and accused him of playing politics with the Israeli question.

Sen. McGovern is the heir to a Democratic legacy of support for Israel based on "morality, decency and national interest," Mr. Shriver said, in making an all-out effort to convince Jewish voters that a McGovern administration would not sell out Israel.

Wall St. Talk Is Scheduled By McGovern

Bid Seen to Regain Financial Support

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (NYT). — Sen. George McGovern has decided to visit Wall Street in an attempt to allay some of the fears aroused in the financial community over the economic policies he espoused in campaign speeches before winning the Democratic nomination for president.

The South Dakota senator will deliver a policy address to the New York Society of Security Analysts at a luncheon meeting scheduled for Aug. 22. Spokesmen for the society and for Sen. McGovern confirmed yesterday that the speech would be given.

Members of the candidate's staff were understood to be hoping that the speech would provide an appropriate opportunity for the senator to disclose his revised proposals about welfare and tax reform.

However, it was not clear yesterday whether the details of the revisions would be worked out by then. A spokesman for the senator would say only that the speech was expected to be a "major address."

Earlier Proposals

Sen. McGovern aroused great controversy in Wall Street with his proposals to impose excess profits taxes on corporations, grant \$1,000 to every citizen to help families earning up to \$12,000 a year, curtail defense spending sharply and tax inheritances above \$500,000 at 77 percent.

Some of these positions have been modified recently and the senator has indicated that other revisions will be forthcoming. However, his policies are known to have sharply restricted the flow of campaign contributions from the financial community to the Democratic campaign chest.

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FREED—Mrs. Clifford Irving talking to newsmen Thursday on the eve of her departure from a New York jail.

Edith Irving Leaves Prison; Husband to Begin Sentence

EAST MEADOW, N.Y., Aug. 18 (AP). — Edith Irving was released from the Nassau County Jail today, after serving two months for her role in the Howard Hughes autobiography hoax. She still faces charges in Switzerland.

"I'm out of jail," she murmured, "but I'm not free."

Clifford Irving, who in 10 days is to begin a 2 1/2-year prison term for perpetrating the hoax, told his wife that from now on, "I'm going to behave."

The couple, whose marriage was said to have a love affair with cabaret singer Nina van Pallandt, will spend the time before his incarceration in Saratoga, Fla., with their two children.

"There's no doubt that the marriage can continue," Irving told newsmen. "And I want it to."

Mrs. Irving said, "I still would like to stay together because of the children, but I don't want to make plans for the future."

Mrs. Irving still faces charges in Switzerland of allegedly using a forged passport and a stolen identity card to deposit and later transfer \$500,000 that McGovern-Hill, Inc. paid Irving for Mr. Hughes.

The author said yesterday that his wife, a German-born Swiss citizen, had agreed to return to Switzerland by Sept. 5, because they could not afford to put up bail during extradition proceedings.

Mrs. Irving donated a painting of Ibiza, the Spanish island where the plot was hatched, to the jail yesterday and told reporters that the whole experience had raised questions about the future of her marriage.

"Prison can change people," she said. "He must figure out his life more than I must straighten mine out."

Irving, who has written a book about the hoax, is to surrender himself at the Lewisburg (Pa.) Federal Penitentiary. He becomes eligible for parole after 10 months.

Mrs. Irving said that she had painted 15 pictures and kept a 60-page diary of her "feelings and emotions" about being in jail.

"In the beginning, it was very strange," she said. "But then I realized that other inmates had such terrible lives—more terrible than mine—and I realized I shouldn't be sorry for myself."

She said that she expected to place her children in a Swiss children's home after she returns to Switzerland.

House Bill Eases Exports to Reds

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UPI). — The House of Representatives approved and sent to President Nixon today a bill to liberalize government export controls on U.S. products which are available to Communist countries from Western sources.

The measure is aimed at increasing American export sales in Eastern Europe and reducing America's balance of trade deficit by allowing additional exports with no national security importance.

By a 183 to 124 vote, the House overrode objections of members representing domestic shoe manufacturers and gave final congressional approval to the bill.

Nixon Names Envoys To Tunisia, Malagasy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UPI). — President Nixon today nominated Talcott W. Seelye as U.S. ambassador to Tunisia and Joseph A. Mendenhall as ambassador to the Malagasy Republic.

Mr. Seelye, 50, a career Foreign Service officer, was born in Lebanon of American parents and has extensive experience in the Middle East. He succeeds John A. Calhoun, who is retiring.

Mr. Mendenhall, 52, also a career Foreign Service officer, succeeds Anthony D. Marshall, who has been named ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago.

Backing Cuban Proposal

China, Russia Bid UN List Puerto Rico as U.S. Colony

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 18 (AP). — China and the Soviet Union, in a rare show of unanimity, demanded today that the UN classify Puerto Rico as a colony of the United States.

Puerto Rican extremists demonstrated outside the UN buildings, shouting "Yankees get out" as a UN committee debated the issue.

Small fires broke out in Fifth Avenue street and bomb threats were reported.

The Special Committee on Colonialism adjourned this evening without a vote on the proposal, submitted by Cuba, that Puerto Rico be listed among territories to which the UN declaration against colonialism is applicable.

No date was set for a resumption of the debate.

China's counselor Chang Yung-kuan, in a brief speech, said: "The Puerto Rican people's struggle for independence is a just one."

Soviet Ambassador Vasily Safonchuk declared that the Puerto Rican people were "subjected to ruthless colonial exploitation."

Bush's Opposition. A letter from U.S. Ambassador George Bush was read. In it he opposed the proposal as interference in the internal affairs of the United States. Puerto Rico, the United States is not a member of the committee.

Speakers favoring the proposal charged that votes in Puerto Rico opting for association with the United States did not reflect the sentiments of the people.

The Bulgarian delegate, Ivan C. A. Saralov, said the voting was conducted in a state of U.S. military occupation.

In the latest referendum, in 1967, Puerto Ricans supported the present Commonwealth status by a vote of 426,081 against 273,315 a vote of 426,081 against 273,315

Two Killed Watching U.S. Arms Demolition

CRANE, Ind., Aug. 18 (AP). — Two persons were killed and two injured today when material from the explosion of five-inch projectiles smashed through a window of a bunker where a group of 20 people were watching a demonstration demolition at a naval ammunition depot here.

A spokesman said the dead and injured were new employees of the depot. He said the demonstration was held as a part of an orientation program for the employees.

U.S. Biologists Fuse Cells Of Plants to Obtain Hybrids

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (NYT). — Biologists at Brookhaven National Laboratory have succeeded in growing mature and fertile hybrid plants from artificially fused cells of two wild tobacco species.

The feat completely bypasses the normal sexual reproductive process and may foreshadow a great broadening of the horizons in plant hybridization work, according to announcements yesterday by the laboratory at Upton, N.Y., and the Atomic Energy Commission, which has supported the research.

"The new result represents the first known case where an entire organism of any higher order of life has been produced by combining two different species in this way," said the announcement from the commission here.

The normal method of producing a hybrid is by cross-pollinating mature plants, but this seldom produces live offspring and when it does they are seldom fertile. Plants and animals have internal mechanisms that ordinarily prevent cross-species fertilization.

The new method, called "parasexual interspecific plant hybridization," could, in principle, allow cross-fertilization between widely divergent plant species. The announcement suggested that, in the long run, the method might cause marked changes in concepts of world food production.

In a telephone interview, Dr. Peter S. Carlson, one of the principal authors of the research, said that it might be possible to produce hybrid species that would grow with the persistence and edibility of weeds and yet yield food products such as high quality wheat. Similarly, the research might yield new ways of achieving disease resistance in food plants.

Dr. Carlson discounted, for the foreseeable future, such things as a hybrid of tomato and potato that might yield edible fruit above ground and edible tubers below. But he conceded that even this might be possible in theory.

A report of the work done by Dr. Carlson, Dr. Harold H. Smith and Miss Rosemarie D. Dearing will be published in the August issue of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Science.

Dr. Carlson said that the hybrid had been produced from two cells of two wild tobacco species: *Nicotiana glauca*, a tall, spindly plant with small leaves, and *Nicotiana langsdorffii*, a bushy species with large leaves. The hybrid was intermediate between the two.

The hybridization method entailed taking cells from the leaves of each parent species and digesting them with enzymes to free the individual cells and remove their outer walls. Removal of the cell walls made it possible for the cells to fuse when put in a solution containing sodium nitrate.

The biologist said that about 25 percent of the cells fused—sometimes with their own species, sometimes with the other. From among the fused cells, the scientists harvested those that combined the two species. The interspecific cells were grown in laboratory flasks for several months, he said, until some plant shoots formed.

These were then grafted onto other tobacco roots and grown into mature plants. The plants maintained the characteristics of the hybrids and their seeds also grew into hybrids of the same kind.

The two species had been hybridized in the past by cross-pollination. The parasexual hybrids proved identical to those produced in the conventional way.

for statehood and only 4,206 for independence.

Bands of Puerto Rican nationalists paraded outside the UN buildings and broke into chants as they passed the U.S. mission. They carried banners reading "Fuera Yanqui de Puerto Rico" — "Yankees, get out of Puerto Rico" — and "Muerte al Imperialismo Yanqui" — death to Yankee imperialism.

The Associated Press office in New York received a telephoned warning to expect detonations near the UN buildings.

Small fires caused by ping-pong balls filled with flammable liquid broke out in department stores on Fifth Avenue, several blocks from the United Nations. Similar ping-pong balls were found in a hotel.

Cuba first made its proposal last December and Mr. Bush replied that Puerto Rico had achieved self-government in free association with the United States approved in popular elections.

The Cuban ambassador, Ricardo Alarcon Quesada, claimed today that Puerto Rico had not enjoyed freedom "even for a brief and fleeting moment."

He charged that Puerto Rico was "the most exploited prey" of the United States in the Western Hemisphere, that its people served in U.S. wars in disproportionate numbers, and that those who emigrated to New York had the poorest paid jobs and lived in "degrading circumstances... in a typically racist society."

U.S. Lawyers Ask Lenient View of Marijuana Users

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18 (AP). — The American Bar Association is urging the elimination of "excessive criminal penalties" for personal use or possession of marijuana.

The ABA House of Delegates yesterday drastically rewrote a standing committee's call for repeal of all laws establishing criminal penalties for the personal use of the drug. The committee suggested consideration of licensing for marijuana distribution, as alcohol and tobacco now are licensed. The licensing idea was dropped. Instead, a floor amendment, declaring that the ABA deplored the use of marijuana, was adopted.

Gilbert Davis, a Royal Oak, Mich., lawyer, said in offering the amendment that he could foresee headlines saying, "ABA Approves Marijuana."

Jerome J. Shestack of Philadelphia, chief sponsor of the draft resolution for the ABA Committee on Individual Rights and Responsibilities, said, "It is an established fact that there is no evidence of any danger to life from marijuana." He said, medical authorities declare cigarettes and alcohol harmful.

Mr. Shestack said that the draft resolution did not ask approval of marijuana smoking. In fact, he said, "we want to discourage the seller and the youngsters who use marijuana by regulating its distribution."

TV Role for Moyers

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP). — Bill D. Moyers, former press secretary to President Lyndon B. Johnson and former publisher of the Long Island newspaper, Newday, will provide commentary during the coverage of the Republican National Convention for the Public Broadcasting Service.

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Traffic in Death

The dimensions of the worldwide traffic in drugs, as disclosed by the Nixon administration, provide sober evidence of the monumental difficulties involved in efforts to choke off this poisonous international commerce.

Earlier illusions that ending legal opium production in Turkey—as arranged by the White House last year—might put a serious dent in the supply of heroin are now dispelled. When and if Turkish opium production does end, the traffickers in heroin can get their raw material in many other countries, indeed, such diversification of supply sources is already taking place rapidly. Burma, Laos, Thailand, India, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Mexico are among the other significant producers or transport centers for illegal opium, and in many of these there is little prospect that the governments involved can or will end the rising tide of narcotics.

Useful as is the government's intensified anti-narcotics drive, the report concedes its inability to halt more than a small fraction of the flood of heroin smuggled into this country. The core of the problem remains the enormous profits for those who successfully surmount the risks involved in this noxious traffic. A quantity of opium for which a Turkish farmer receives \$22 is sufficient to produce heroin worth \$220,000 at retail here. This enormous margin provides more than enough monetary incentive to explain the corruption of diplomats, government officials and policemen in many countries as well as the rise of highly organized international criminal gangs to process and distribute heroin.

With the discouraging—even dismaying—

facts now available, national debate about how to handle the problem can proceed more intelligently. It can now be taken for granted that the maximum that can be achieved through enforcement activity, diplomatic pressure or the like is to restrict the supply in ways that will discourage the growth of addiction and to create so many difficulties for addicts that more will become interested in trying to enter methadone maintenance or other treatment programs.

Valuable as such pressure is, however, the longer-range hope for a solution to this devastating problem will have to come from other types of attack. The research on various types of narcotics antagonists that may end addicts' craving for heroin needs to be pushed even more intensively. So does research on the psychological, physiological and sociological roots of addiction, investigations that may provide new techniques for spotting potential addicts and taking timely preventive measures. Some students of the problem have reached the despairing conclusion that the answer lies in such drastic measures as introduction of the death sentence for trafficking in heroin or segregation of addicts in concentration camps to prevent their proselytizing activities among those still free of the plague.

Such drastic deterrents represent the course of defeat, not solution. The test for the nation is to gather its forces for a better-balanced counterattack against a plague without precedent in United States history, a counterattack that couples tighter construction of supply with more effective reclamation programs for victims of this illicit traffic.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Soviet Jews in Israel

Gov. Rockefeller has politicized, without clarifying, the human drama involved in the large-scale movement of Soviet Jews to Israel in recent months. This represents another unfortunate contribution to the effort by leaders of both parties to outdo one another in vaunting their friendship for Jews in general and for Israel in particular—an even more assertive effort in this campaign than in most. Perhaps this bipartisan competition for credit will make now that the governor's claim of a Nixon-Brezhnev "agreement" on Jewish migration to Israel has so quickly been followed by Moscow reports of a substantial increase in the monetary ransom the Kremlin is demanding to permit educated Jews to leave the Soviet Union.

The unilluminating nature of the political claimsmanship ought not, however, divert attention from the economic and social problems that attend this mass pilgrimage—already embracing the transfer of more than 30,000 Soviet Jews—and the way in which those problems are being solved.

For the "olim," as the Israelis term the immigrants, the transfer represents a double dose of culture shock. Not only is there the radical change in culture and language inherent in any international migration, but also the no less drastic shift

from Russia's socialist system to Israel's mixed economy with its high component of private enterprise. The transition is relatively easy for children, but adults face the problem of learning a new and by no means easy language, Hebrew, and of trying to become acculturated to a society which assumes the individual will make his own decisions, not be directed by government law. And, while these difficult adjustments are being made, the "olim" require financial aid from a small nation heavily burdened by defense and development costs.

It is a tribute to both the immigrants and the Israelis that the inevitable frictions have not been greater. For an American parallel, based on relative size, one needs to think of this country receiving in a single year three million indigent immigrants who neither speak English nor have any experience with the American way of life. The Soviet press has publicized the complaints of the tiny minority of Soviet Jewish immigrants who have thrown in the towel and decided to return to Russia. But a more objective appraisal must emphasize the determination of most Israelis and most "olim" to make this mass migration successful despite the difficult adjustment problems both sides face.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Trouble in Morocco

The latest attempted coup against King Hassan of Morocco will provide the monarch's opponents with "proof" that his attempts at political liberalization since the failed putsch of last July have not succeeded. Faith will be shaken, at home and abroad, in the king's ability to retain the loyalty of his troops. And the leftists and nationalists who refused Hassan's offer last autumn to participate in the government because the arrangement would have given them only a provisional voice in affairs, will now probably be even more unwilling to cooperate with a government that seems bound to be toppled sooner or later. In view of the dwindling confidence in his regime, the ruler may feel constrained to resort increasingly to police-state methods. Morocco, whose population is growing faster than its economy, urgently needs constructive political and economic action on a grand scale. But police-state tactics would doubtless hinder the participation of truly creative personalities and the kind of achievement they could promote.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Egypt and the Soviets

One of the paradoxes emerging from the revelations concerning Soviet-Egyptian relations is that Mr. Sadat and his spokesmen

are, probably unintentionally, helping to enhance Mr. Brezhnev's reputation throughout the world. If Mr. Sadat's attacks on the Soviet leaders are evidently aimed at reducing Soviet prestige in the Arab world, they also serve to inform public opinion in Europe, in the United States and in every country that does not wish to see a resumption of war in the Middle East—that is to say, practically the whole world—that the Soviet Union behaved as a responsible great power and that it has sacrificed some tempting but dangerous friendships on the altar of international stability and coexistence.

Not only have the Russians refused to deliver the offensive weapons that Egypt had been clamoring for, but, according to one unconfirmed, but perfectly plausible, version of Mr. Sadat's latest speech, they also urged Cairo to soften its position on the diplomatic front.

This being said, Mr. Sadat must now face the consequences resulting from his acts. He has done away with—and for a long time—one of the possible solutions to the alternative of "no war, no peace" to which he says he wants to put an end; war would have been folly when 20,000 Soviet advisers were stationed on Egyptian soil; it would be suicide now that these advisers have left, taking almost all their equipment with them.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

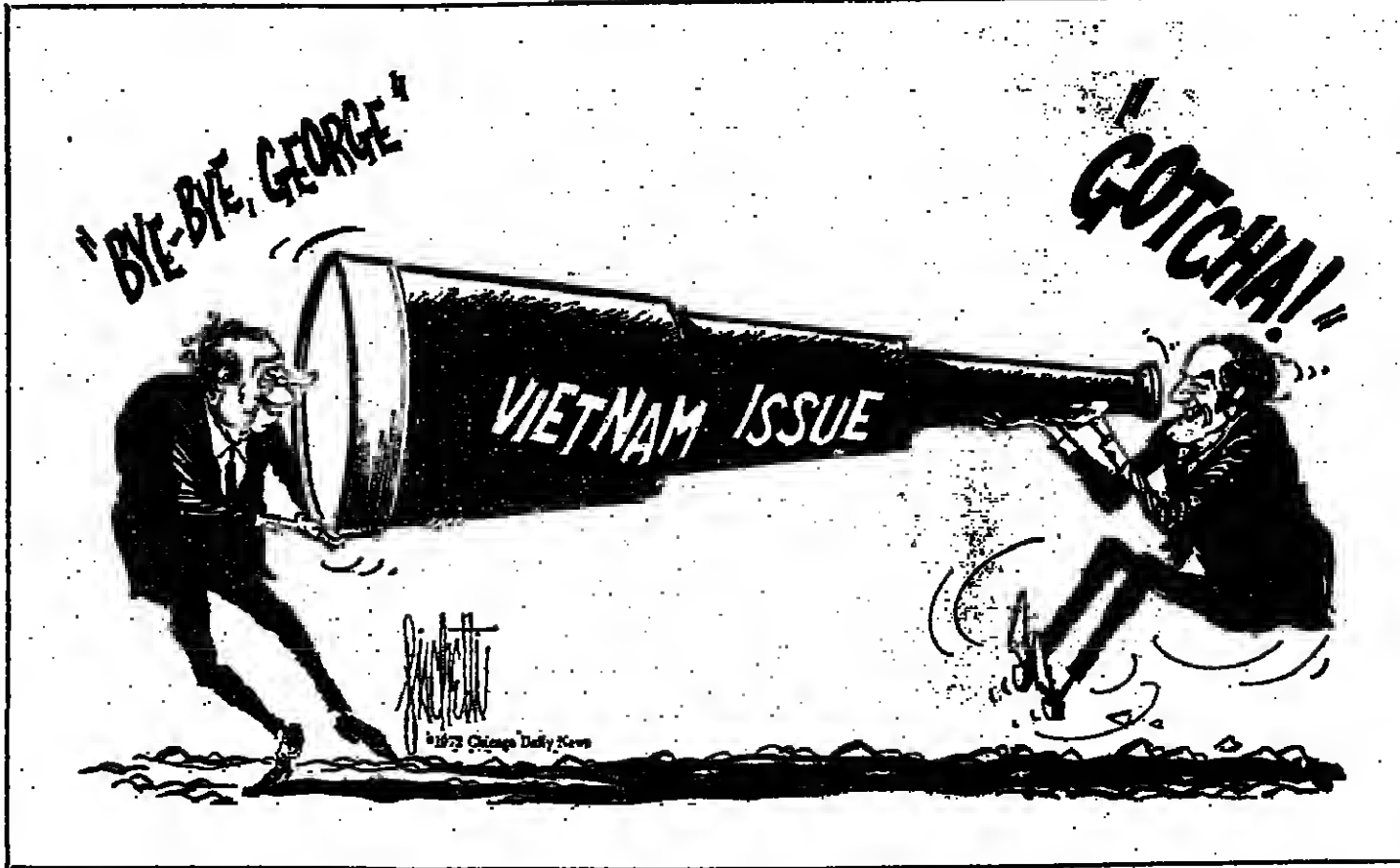
August 19, 1897

PARIS.—Despite the efforts of Armenian conspirators to terrorize Constantinople, perfect order prevails in the Turkish capital, and our special correspondent telegraphed last night that the authorities had taken every precaution in view of the disastrous explosion at the Sublime Porte and the abortive attempt on the Ottoman Bank, a man who had fired off his revolver in the streets of Pera further distinguished himself by throwing a bomb amid the guard stationed at the Governor's residence.

Fifty Years Ago

August 19, 1922

LONDON.—Mr. Henry L. Mencken, the well-known American author, arrived in London today and made some of his usual pungent remarks. He said: "The American business man who works with breathless speed and tremendous efficiency from early morning until late at night is a myth. He arrives at his office at 9.30, and for a half-hour works furiously tearing open letters as fast as he can. Then he dictates some incomprehensible letters to his stenographer, out of which she has to make as much sense as she can. This thoroughly exhausts him, so he settles down to read the newspaper."



A Question of Intent

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—If a man keeps dangerous animals running wild on his estate, and one mauls a guest's child, he cannot escape responsibility by saying that he had no intention of letting children be hurt. That is generally the law now, and common sense. Subjective intent does not have to be proved, because keeping wild animals where people go makes it so likely that someone will be hurt.

The same common-sense view cuts through the argument about whether the United States is "deliberately" bombing dikes and other civilian targets in North Vietnam. When the greatest power on earth pours bombs on a small, backward country, it is necessary to conclude that people and things of an innocent character will be destroyed. In the legal phrase, the great power will not be heard to argue that it meant no harm.

Of course, there would be a different degree of moral culpability in any calculated attempt to destroy dikes or homes or hospitals in North Vietnam. But the United States and the politicians in this and previous administrations have concealed so many horrors—massacres and forest fires and crop destruction and the like—that we cannot exclude the possibility of more.

But it is bad enough to deny responsibility for the human costs of a policy of mass destruction. That is why the United States government is doing: putting on a show of amazement at the notion that American bombs actually kill people. The ploy of the performance drips like treacle.

U.S. Retaliates

Consider, for example, an episode well before the present phase of continuous all-out bombing. Last December, when four, it is now thought, were shot down in Laos, the United States retaliated by 1,000 bombing sorties against North Vietnam in five days. Most of the time the weather was so bad that the pilots could not even see the ground. Yet the official claim remained that only military targets were being hit. President Nixon called the raids "very successful."

Since last May, Nixon has removed some of the restrictions on American bombing of North Vietnam. The command is now free to hit economic as well as military targets, and to carry on a planned bombing campaign without regular reference back to Washington.

Half the planes in the Strategic Air Command—200 B-52s—are now being used in Vietnam, North and South. These are our strategic planes, designed for use against massive targets in an ultimate conflict with another great power. And the United States is using them against a peasant country.

The propaganda from Washington and Saigon makes it sound as though every American raid is hitting the Ruhr or some highly military installation. There is talk of destroying "industries" and "naval bases."

Naval bases? For what—samsas? As for industries, there is hardly a factory in North Vietnam that an American businessman would have looked at twice in 1890. When the Joint Chiefs of Staff first tried to pick bombing targets in North Vietnam, they found only eight industrial sites worth listing.

It is on this backward country, with its mud villages and primitive technology, that the United States is dropping thousands of tons of bombs every month. (The total figure for Indochina is running more than 100,000 tons a month, but the Pentagon does not give the total separately for the four target countries.)

Necessarily, then, inevitably, bombs in that volume destroy things not remotely related to the North Vietnamese war effort. In Haiphong last May, I saw scores of housing smashed flat, a school destroyed, a hospital damaged. More recently, Joseph Kraft wrote from Hanoi: "I have seen with my own eyes the damage done by American bombs to homes, schools, stores and many innocent people."

Incidental Damage

First-hand reports of civilian bomb damage have in fact been available for years, but American officials continued to react to them with an injured innocence, an imperturbable cynicism. It is in the light of this experience that one should now read the denials of any "deliberate" bombing of the dikes.

The explanation given by Washington for the bomb craters

which have been seen in the dikes is that the damage was incidental to attacks on nearby military targets such as "road and river transport lines." But in the water-logged Red River Delta, laced by more than 2,000 miles of dikes, the dikes are often the only place to build an all-weather road. If you bomb roads and "river transport lines" in North Vietnam, you will hit dikes.

The United States has now dropped on Indochina three times the tonnage of bombs that it used in all theaters of World War II. Those bombs have hit, among other things, dikes and hospitals and schools and peasant villages. Washington knows about that destruction; it has the pictures. In those circumstances a judge in the common law tradition would not allow the American government to wash its hands of responsibility for the civilian damage. Or the American people.

Nixon Keeps the Initiative

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The Nixon campaign strategy of dominating the news by bold foreign policy moves is working as planned, and keeping Sen. George McGovern constantly on the defensive.

About the only time McGovern has been able to take over the big headlines and the television screens since his nomination was when he was in trouble with his various vice-presidential candidates.

The rest of the time, Nixon has kept the initiative by sending Henry Kissinger to Paris and Saigon, by dispatching Secretary of Commerce Peter Peterson to Moscow to talk trade, by announcing vast wheat sales to the Soviet Union, and by planning summit meetings with the Japanese and speeches before the United Nations in September.

Meanwhile, he got an unexpected break in the withdrawal of the Soviet troops and technicians from Egypt, and while this is likely to cause him some embarrassment when Moscow and Cairo press him to get the Israelis to begin withdrawing from the Suez Canal, the chances are that he will be able to delay action on this one until after the voting in November.

A Free Hand

Even I. F. Stone, no fan of the Nixon administration, wrote the other day: "Nixon's trade and credit negotiations with Moscow have bought him a free hand in the Middle East. This is the real reason for President Sadat's action in expelling most of the Soviet military from Egypt. The carrot-and-stick tactics which led both Moscow and Peking to con-

vince their rapprochement with Nixon despite the escalated bombing and mining of North Vietnam's harbors, have proven fruitful too, in the Arab-Israeli conflict."

Nixon was very careful not to permit any hinting or glowing out of Washington when Sadat sent the Soviets packing for home. In accordance with the statement of principles he signed with the general secretary of the Communist party in Moscow, Leonid I. Brezhnev, he recognized that "efforts to obtain unilateral advantage, at the expense of the other, directly or indirectly, are inconsistent with these [principles]." So he shut up.

Campaign Point

Also, when he seemed to be going too far in agreeing with Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington in amending the first strategic arms agreement signed in Moscow, he quickly pulled back in order to preserve the progress made with Brezhnev.

Thus, both Washington and Moscow are making clear that they are not going to allow their differences in Southeast Asia or the Middle East to interfere with their larger national objective of avoiding a major U.S.-Soviet confrontation, and as the big Republican convention pictures of Nixon and the Communist leaders indicate, this will clearly be a major argument in the President's reelection campaign.

As Roosevelt, Truman and Lyndon Johnson demonstrated when they were campaigning from the White House, it is not necessary for presidents to score great diplomatic achievements in order to dominate their opponents. They

merely have to use presidential power to set the tone and the major questions of the campaign, and that's what Nixon has been doing.

All the recent diplomatic activity has not produced any spectacular results. If Kissinger's "friendly persuasion" had really made progress on his last trip to the Paris peace talks, it seems unlikely that Nixon would have ordered "more than 370 tactical strikes" on North Vietnam, some of them close to Hanoi, precisely when the principal North Vietnamese negotiator in Paris, Le Duc Tho, was arriving in Hanoi for consultations with his government.

Similarly, Peterson did not manage to settle U.S.-Soviet trade differences on his recent mission to Moscow, but like Kissinger, he kept the movement toward accommodation going, and that's about all the administration has to do in order to present the picture of a President seeking new accommodations with the major Communist powers while waging war on one of their allies and getting away with it.

Answering Critics

Also, anybody who ventures to suggest that there might be some better way to end the war in Vietnam or even points to the dangers of bombing the dikes in North Vietnam is immediately attacked, not usually by Nixon but by one of his political surrogates.

Not only Ramsey Clark and Pierre Salinger were accused of interfering with the administration's peace plans, but the secretary-general of the United Nations was roundly condemned by the President and Secretary of State William Rogers for suggesting that the United States was consciously bombing the dikes—which he never said.

Nevertheless, the Nixon strategy is at least achieving its short-term objective. It has kept McGovern from gaining the initiative in the period between the two conventions, when he had hoped to put the President on the defensive.

McGovern had some good ammunition in the Watergate fiasco, and the constant Republican campaign funds, and the escalated bombing, now more severe than ever, but every time he mounted the platform, Kissinger or somebody else was flying off on some big mission that put him back with the grocery ads.

Why Nixon Should Hit The Dikes

By Wm. F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—Apparently to everyone's surprise, President Thieu has said that the future of South Vietnam depends on commitments from the United States, most specifically a commitment to keep up the bombing until the economy and the war potential of North Vietnam are shattered.

This has aroused the predictable indignation in predictable quarters, which is itself ironic. Those who have said that Vietnamization is a failure and bound to be a failure are surprised when Thieu goes halfway toward saying the same thing.

Halfway is defined as: We do not need any more American air power. Let the critics of Thieu recommend simply that he refuse to make the commitment. But they should not feign surprise that we are being asked to make the commitment—after all it is nothing more than an extension of commitments we have made for 10 years.

And, also, they should not be surprised at President Thieu's asking for the commitment. It is a quite normal thing for a country being overrun by another country to ask for help.

On the matter of the bombing itself, we are suddenly engaged in a great national debate over whether we have been bombing the so-called dikes in North Vietnam. The State Department and the Pentagon are now bombarding pilots from our fleet in Tonkin Bay, have assured interrogators that in fact we are not bombing the dikes. But these pretensions are met with mounting skepticism.

Meanwhile, everybody in the world has gone bravely out to North Vietnam to discover whether we are bombing the dikes. The North Vietnamese, of course, have insisted that the dikes are, many of them, destroyed.

One notices—actually, it is worse than that, one does not notice—that the argument, as it is posed, has the effect of crystallizing a national commitment against bombing the dikes. We want to know: Why have we bombed the dikes? If we bombed the dikes, we have got around to doing something without precipitating world war, to the dismay of C. Palms and others.

Strategic Purpose

It seems preposterous to recall the salient datum in Indochinese situation, but it is slipping from the memory of what is going on right now: an invasion of South Vietnam by North Vietnam with tanks, infantry, mortar, anti-aircraft, rockets, mass executions, a submarine. There is no doubt that the North Vietnamese government is a totalitarian, engaged in conspiring the end of the country behind its grisly purpose. And there is no reason to doubt the innocence of the peasant in the successful cultivation of who requires the painfully constructed dike system.

But this is a war. Wars should be fought by the rules. The can be fought, but we ought to know from the experience of the last seven years that it is hardly humane to drag out a war so that people get killed and inconvenienced not over a period of months but over a period of years. We can agree that there is no obvious military purpose served by killing civilians in the fashion of Dresden or Hiroshima. But a very obvious purpose is served in bombing the dikes and pitching North Vietnam into a desperate agricultural condition far less easy to cope with now than the harbor is finally blockaded.

Lesser Wars

Obviously, the United States would stand by with emergency rations to hand over to the enemy once the minimum terms were met, even as we helped, after two world wars, to feed the enemy in Europe. But the notion that modern warfare precludes even the application of what used to be called *the Siege*, encourages an attitude toward lesser wars that is so ideological as to encourage inevitably the belief that the only way to conduct a war is through the Big Bang. And that is the logical conclusion of the network of inhibitions that the critics of this war insist on drawing tighter and tighter around the U.S.-South Vietnamese military effort.

President Thieu should get his commitment, flatly, from President Nixon, to continue the bombing as necessary. It is pity that by being so defensive on the matter of the dikes, Mr. Nixon has closed out this opportunity for hastening an end to the war.

50 من الأصل

ure Orderly Transfer

in Sets Up Board to Help
tle Uganda's Expellees

By Michael Stern

Aug. 18 (NYT).—The Home Secretary announced today that the government was setting up a board to help settle the Asians who are being expelled from Uganda.

One of the antagonisms have expressed to waves of immigrants from colonies, Mr. Carr said a prime responsibility of the board would be to help the immigrants at the transfer of the holders does not impose strain on community or on housing, schools, facilities.

At the same time, he made it clear the newcomers will be given the same freedom of movement as the rest of the population. He said the board would use "persuasion, direction" to steer them to vacant housing, school seats.

Orderly Way
a problem we are dealing with in a humane way," he said.

Mr. Carr said the board will not be a problem we are dealing with in a humane way," he said.

ian Police
ress From
iers' Party

Aug. 18 (AP).—Police presented foreign today from attending house at the Black headquarters here.

minutes before the open house, five police up to the Panther looking the Algerian and ordered 13 foreign to return to the city, police confiscated news despite their state- no photographs had.

n house was announced by Pete O'Neal, who is by Algerian author- the responsible repre- of the Black Panthers here, rather than El- over, who quit the move- the United States seven.

is between the Panthers Algerian government delicate since a group Americans flew into ug. 1 with a million- son aboard a C-47 plane.

gerian government con- money but released ckers. A few months to Algerians had return- United States \$500,000 another group of black s from a U.S. airline.

Health Office
nds Coke Plant

HEIMA, Japan, Aug. 18 (AP).—Health authorities ordered a Coca-Cola plant to suspend prod- and deliveries for studies ted mercury contamination.

fectural Public Health d today that four bot- been found to contain mercury. It said that e four bottles were dis- contain one gram of But no abnormalities reported yet from hos- the public.

ting company is recall- 2.6 million bottles fill- plant on the day when aminated bottles were said.

Now That Advisers Are Gone

ssia Warns Cairo on Peace Talks

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP).—A official journal today against Middle East s proposed by those in the West who think pt has been weakened thdrawal of Soviet mil- sers.

le by Yuri Potomov in ly Novaya Vremya said, opia in the West will I say think that, now s seriously weakened it- therefore, the time has r pulling out of the y old plans of direct, y call them now, active us."

d all such plans "have ted by the Arabs as irectly toward capitula- e Arab countries and to- endless occupation and n by Israel of a con- part of Arab territory." tie strongly denied any in Soviet-Egyptian rela- d labeled as an "anti- opaganda campaign" al- that the Soviet Union provided sufficient arms tie, cleared for publi-

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take citizenship in 1962 when Uganda broke away from British control and became an inde- pent country.

U.S. status became an urgent matter on Aug. 5, when President 201 Amin denounced them as "economic saboteurs" and ordered them to leave within 90 days. Many black Ugandans resent the Asian dominance of retail trade and the professions.

Explaining the difficult task ahead for the new board, Mr. Carr said it would have to plan for a great many contingencies. One would be that President Amin stand by his 90-day departure deadline, that other countries refuse to admit any of the Uganda Asians and that Britain have to take all 50,000 who may be entitled to British passports.

In this case, the government would probably have to set up holding camps or reception centers until homes could be found for those who come.

In Small Groups
The best arrangement, Mr. Carr said, would be for the Asians to come in small groups, with jobs and homes waiting for them. But this would be possible, he said, only if President Amin agrees to extend the time they may remain in Uganda so careful plans can be made for their reception here.

Describing the 90-day period as "totally inadequate," Mr. Carr said the government still hoped to get the deadline extended.

Geoffrey Rippon, who was sent as a special envoy to Uganda following President Amin's ultimatum, returned Wednesday after failing to get him to either rescind the order or to modify it.

Britain is now making diplomatic approaches to other countries to see if they will accept some of the Asians. Mr. Carr said it was hoped that India and Pakistan in particular would volunteer to take in some.

In addition, the staff of the British high commissioner in Kampala, the Uganda capital, being expanded to handle the enormous job of determining the status of the Asians.

Documents Missing
The problem is complicated by the fact that many of the 70,000 Asians who accepted Ugandan citizenship in 1962 may not have documents to prove it. Some are charging that the Uganda authorities are tearing up their papers to force them out. Since they may not be able to claim British passports, they could become stateless persons.

One of the first jobs of the new board will be to meet with local authorities to determine housing and employment availabilities. Both jobs and homes are in short supply in Britain. There are more than 800,000 people out of work and in most cities and towns there are years-long waiting lists for public housing.

Exemptions Requested
KAMPALA, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—Uganda immigration officials today continued to process applications for exemptions from the decree banishing Asians from Uganda despite an announcement by President Amin yesterday that exemptions would no longer apply.

However, Asians who went to the Immigration Department here today said officials had received no new instructions and were continuing to process exemption claims as usual.

Tanzania Rejects 23
DAR-ES-SALAAM, Aug. 18 (AP).—Eighty-three Asian hold- ers of British and Indian pas- ports, refused permission to dis- embark from a liner in Kenya Wednesday, were refused per- mission to land when their ship arrived here yesterday.

First Admission
The article did, however, indicate concern about Soviet-Egyptian relations and was the first public admission here that withdrawal of the Soviet military contingents was a matter for widespread discussion and speculation elsewhere.

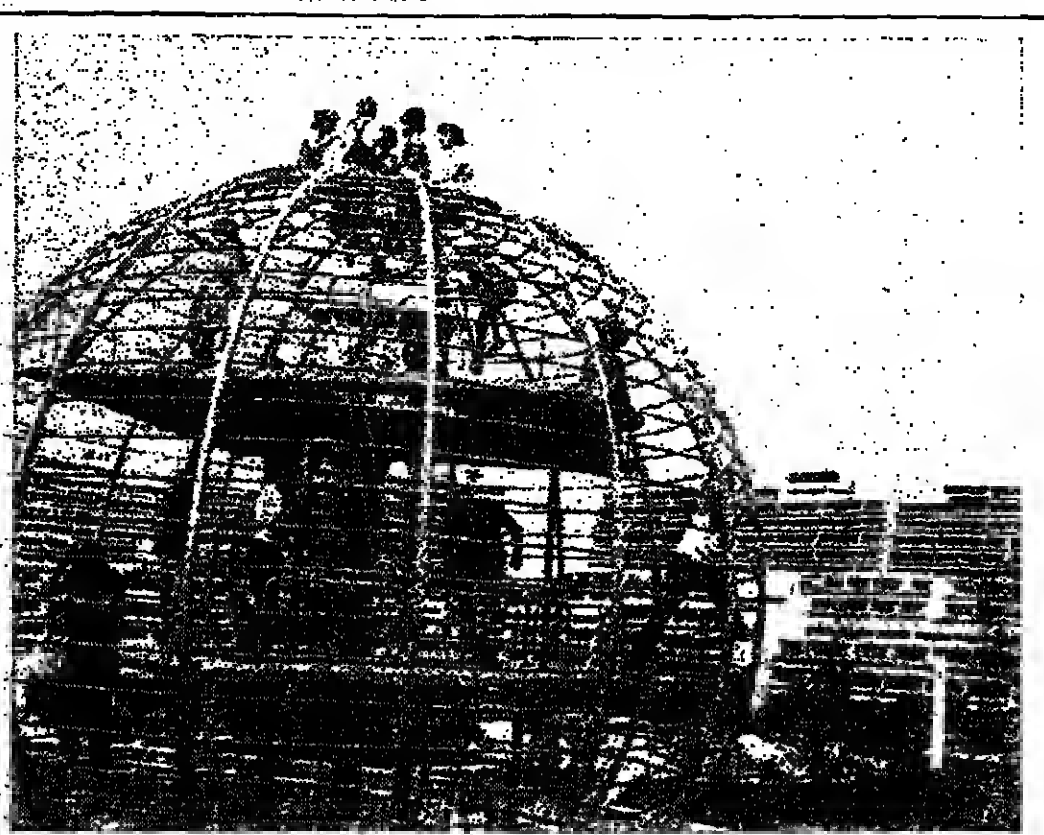
Mr. Potomov disposed of the new appeals by Israel for direct Middle East peace talks, calling it "an old idea." He said Israel has made clear it won't return to prewar borders and that any appeal by Israel to meet Mr. Sadat as "equals" sounds "like cynical mockery and nothing else."

"The position of advanced Arab countries is unchanged," Mr. Potomov said. "No talks of any kind with the aggressor unless there are guarantees the occupation will be ended."

He said it is no secret that "rightist forces have gained ground recently," but Arabs should not forget the high side of the barricades the enemies of Egypt and the other Arab peoples are on.

Mr. Potomov said "imperialist propaganda and rightist forces in Arab countries" have said that the Soviet Union provided Egypt with insufficient arms and wanted to freeze the Middle East into a state of neither war nor peace.

Without saying that Mr. Sadat and his confidant, Mohammed Hassanin Heikal, have made smaller statements, Mr. Potomov quoted Mr. Sadat as saying in May that "our relations with the Soviet Union are not a place for fishing in troubled waters."



OLYMPIANS—Though it is not an Olympic event, jungle-gym climbing is still a favorite sport with these Munich youngsters. The cage is located in the Olympic compound, which will be turned into a residential area when the Games are over.

But Liverpool Holds Out

Most U.K. Ports to Reopen Monday

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP).—Dockers today broke their three-week strike on British ports by voting overwhelmingly to call off their national strike and return to work by Monday at the latest.

In two hotbeds of dockland militancy, London, the nation's largest port, and Hull, its third largest, unionists brushed aside impassioned pleas from hardliners to continue the stoppage unofficially. Bernie Steer, a leading London militant, left the meeting here in tears.

National leaders of the dock union voted Wednesday to accept a settlement formula on job security and severance pay.

The decision was to be ratified at rank-and-file meetings, which will continue through the weekend and in which local militants hold power.

The decisions in London, where there are 14,000 dockers, and in Hull, with 2,600, virtually assured that the vast majority of the nation's 42,000 longshoremen would resume work. Dockers in more than 30 smaller ports had decided earlier to go back.

Liverpool an Exception
Only Liverpool, the nation's second largest port with 6,000 dockers, was sure to stay closed.

Local issues that arose before the national stoppage affected the decision there.

Dockers at some smaller ports have already returned to work. South Wales ports are due to reopen tomorrow. At London and the others work resumes Monday.

Mr. Turner, another leading London militant, said after the vote: "I am disappointed by the decision but we will abide by what the men decided."

Mr. Turner, Mr. Steer and the other militants claimed that the settlement fails to provide adequate job security in the ports where modernizing techniques are expected to end 10,000 dockers' jobs in the next three years.

The dockers did, however, win demands for more unloading jobs at inland container depots. These had been going to lower-paid truck drivers. They also won promises of a new scale of severance pay—up to a maximum \$9,600.

Different Losses
Settlement came before Prime Minister Edward Heath's government had to step in with emergency powers and use troops to move essential supplies. But it cost the nation some \$1 billion in foreign trade, and damaged government prestige.

Mr. Heath's controversial strike-control law went unused. It was applied earlier to jail five London dockers for illegal picketing and touched off threats of the nation's first general strike since 1926. During the dock strike the government decided to let port employers and union leaders work out their own settlement rather than apply the law's provisions again.

Party Blames UDA
The main Catholic opposition group, the Social Democratic and Labor party, today blamed the militant Ulster Defense Association for many of the killings. The UDA returned to the streets yesterday on guard duty after the bombing of a Protestant pub.

The SDLP said in a statement that it was public knowledge that innocent people were stopped by UDA patrols, asked their religion and cold-bloodedly murdered. Unless the killings were stopped, the party said, it would hold the government responsible.

The SDLP also condemned provisional IRA bombings of civilian targets and said these could only be designed to instigate sectarian violence.

In response to Catholic protests about army occupation of school buildings in former IRA areas, the government announced that it would pull soldiers out of schools they are occupying in Londonderry and that they would stay in only six schools, three Catholic and three state schools, in Belfast.

The Minister of State for Northern Ireland, Paul Channon, said today there was no reason why army use of the buildings should affect school activities. He added that the army would vacate the remaining schools as soon as the security situation allowed.

Accommodations occupied by the army will be separate from the schools and alternative temporary classrooms are being provided, Mr. Channon said.

But pressure is building up for total evacuation of the schools, and teachers and parents are threatening a boycott when they reopen in two weeks.

Meanwhile, Britain ordered the release today of the last two members of the Marxist Official wing of the IRA interned without trial. The decision still left 172 internees suspected of being members of the IRA's Provisional wing. At one time more than 700 suspected IRA members were interned.

Belgian Priest Seized
In Colombian Sweep
BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 18 (AP).—A Belgian Roman Catholic priest and three relatives of a guerrilla leader were arrested today as the Colombian government stepped up its drive against leftist terrorists.

The Belgian Embassy said that the Rev. Weinaels van Villighen Armand was arrested in Medellin, 400 miles northwest of Bogota, on charges of collaborating with subversives. Arrested with him were Anna Castano de Vasquez, mother of guerrilla leader Fabio Vasquez Castano, and two other relatives, military sources reported.

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Mr. Turner, Mr. Steer and the other militants claimed that the settlement fails to provide adequate job security in the ports where modernizing techniques are expected to end 10,000 dockers' jobs in the next three years.

The dockers did, however, win demands for more unloading jobs at inland container depots. These had been going to lower-paid truck drivers. They also won promises of a new scale of severance pay—up to a maximum \$9,600.

Different Losses
Settlement came before Prime Minister Edward Heath's government had to step in with emergency powers and use troops to move essential supplies. But it cost the nation some \$1 billion in foreign trade, and damaged government prestige.

Mr. Heath's controversial strike-control law went unused. It was applied earlier to jail five London dockers for illegal picketing and touched off threats of the nation's first general strike since 1926. During the dock strike the government decided to let port employers and union leaders work out their own settlement rather than apply the law's provisions again.

Party Blames UDA
The main Catholic opposition group, the Social Democratic and Labor party, today blamed the militant Ulster Defense Association for many of the killings. The UDA returned to the streets yesterday on guard duty after the bombing of a Protestant pub.

The SDLP said in a statement that it was public knowledge that innocent people were stopped by UDA patrols, asked their religion and cold-bloodedly murdered. Unless the killings were stopped, the party said, it would hold the government responsible.

The SDLP also condemned provisional IRA bombings of civilian targets and said these could only be designed to instigate sectarian violence.

In response to Catholic protests about army occupation of school buildings in former IRA areas, the government announced that it would pull soldiers out of schools they are occupying in Londonderry and that they would stay in only six schools, three Catholic and three state schools, in Belfast.

The Minister of State for Northern Ireland, Paul Channon, said today there was no reason why army use of the buildings should affect school activities. He added that the army would vacate the remaining schools as soon as the security situation allowed.

Accommodations occupied by the army will be separate from the schools and alternative temporary classrooms are being provided, Mr. Channon said.

But pressure is building up for total evacuation of the schools, and teachers and parents are threatening a boycott when they reopen in two weeks.

Meanwhile, Britain ordered the release today of the last two members of the Marxist Official wing of the IRA interned without trial. The decision still left 172 internees suspected of being members of the IRA's Provisional wing. At one time more than 700 suspected IRA members were interned.

Belgian Priest Seized
In Colombian Sweep
BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 18 (AP).—A Belgian Roman Catholic priest and three relatives of a guerrilla leader were arrested today as the Colombian government stepped up its drive against leftist terrorists.

The Belgian Embassy said that the Rev. Weinaels van Villighen Armand was arrested in Medellin, 400 miles northwest of Bogota, on charges of collaborating with subversives. Arrested with him were Anna Castano de Vasquez, mother of guerrilla leader Fabio Vasquez Castano, and two other relatives, military sources reported.

Toll in Shooting
On Sardinia at 5
CAGLIARI, Sardinia, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—The death toll in one of Sardinia's worst bandit raids rose to five today when Dr. Vincenzo Lodo, 72, died of bullet wounds in a hospital here.

Three hooded bandits trying to kidnap the wealthy doctor on Tuesday night opened fire when he and members of his family resisted. The doctor's wife, brother and cousin, and one attacker were killed.

Six hundred police are searching in the Sardinian mountains for the two bandits who survived the attack. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Paolo Slocchio, a baker in the small town of Arzana near the scene of the crime.

Says Court Lacks Jurisdiction

Iceland Rejects Ruling on Fishing

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 18 (AP).—Iceland "strongly" protested today the International Court of Justice's ruling that British and West German trawlers can ignore its 50-mile fishing limit.

A statement said the government "expresses its astonishment" that the court could make such a ruling without even having considered whether it has jurisdiction in the dispute. Iceland "has from the beginning and repeatedly objected emphatically to the court's right of jurisdiction," the statement said.

It also expressed "surprise" that the court "considers itself competent" to suggest how much fish can be taken "in the fishing grounds around Iceland."

The International Court at The Hague announced its ruling yesterday in suits brought by Britain and West Germany, which objected to Iceland's decision to extend its fishing limits from 12 to 50 miles from Sept. 1.

Limits Established
The court said annual limits of 170,000 tons and 119,000 tons should be placed respectively on British and West German catches. Today's Icelandic statement also said:

"The government of Iceland, which, as known to the court, has always expressed its willingness to solve this dispute by an interim arrangement, considers that this interference in a dispute still at the stage of negotiations is highly unfortunate and likely to hamper the negotiations."

As hitherto, the government of Iceland protests the court's right of jurisdiction in the said cases and it will not consider this order by the court binding in any way.

The government will firmly carry out its decision to extend the fisheries jurisdiction to 50 nautical miles as of Sept. 1, 1972, in conformity with the resolution adopted unanimously by the parliament of Iceland.

The court ruled that Iceland should "refrain from taking any measures" against British or

West German vessels to enforce its decision. The ruling was a provisional one pending a full judgment on the complaint, that Iceland's decision contravenes international law.

U.K. Trawlers at Sea
LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP).—British trawlers left home today to fish in disputed waters off Iceland with guarantees of Royal Navy protection.

They are due to arrive in the waters Sept. 1, the day Iceland

plans to extend its offshore fishing limits from 12 to 50 miles. The Royal Navy said it had secret contingency plans if trouble develops, but had not yet received any appeals for frigates.

"Sometimes we send a frigate for protection duty if she is needed by the deep sea fishing fleet," a spokesman said. "Frigates likely to be called on such duties are never disclosed, but one usually is on hand should incidents develop."

France Reportedly Impedes
EEC Talks About New Trains

BRUSSELS, Aug. 18 (AP).—France is holding back in discussions among countries of the European Economic Community about installing a system of high-speed trains like those used in Japan, according to a report that became available today.

The EEC's Executive Commission has said it regretted that "narrow formalism" has prevented one country—it did not name France—from taking part in the work.

The Belgian government took the initiative in March by presenting some general ideas. A railway expert said the Belgians are thinking of a new line from Brussels to the French coast, passing near Lille, to take advantage of the tunnel under the English Channel, on which work is due to start next year.

Later this route would be extended in the other direction to the West German border. This would be a normal rail line, adapted to trains traveling at 125 to 155 miles per hour. Japan already has such trains, and other countries are experimenting.

'Imperious Need'
The Belgians said there was "an evident imperious need" to get uniformity among the member countries.

But the leader of the French delegation said the framework for the discussion, set up by the member countries six years ago, does not lend itself to the handling of such general ideas as the Belgians put forward. The delegation was not authorized by Paris to take part in the discussions, he added.

French engineers are working on several new systems of fast trains, including one that would travel on a special viaduct, as well as others using conventional tracks.

Turkey Holds 3 on Drugs
ANKARA, Aug. 18 (AP).—An Englishman and two Americans have been arrested in the eastern Turkish city of Erzurum, charged with narcotics violations. They were identified by officials today as Peter Leonard Foot, 26, of London, Bruce Gary Mocking, 22, of Skokie, Ill., and Robert Samuel Wickizer, 23, of Royal Oaks, Mich.

Leisure
Getting bigger and bigger
Tourism
Fastest growing industry
Portugal
Booming golden sandy beaches

It's there
that you should INVEST
White
TORRALTA
Lisbon Portugal
Holidays Clubs
Plots, Condominiums
Hotels and large areas for
development in partnership

And then
of course,
Swissair flies
to North
America
26 times a
week.

SWISSAIR

since 1715

MARTELL
COGNAC
MEDAILLON
COGNAC

Reflections on Kassel

Some of the Uses and Abuses of Art

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, August 18 (IHT).—One of the preoccupations reflected in the current Documents exhibition in Kassel, West Germany (to Oct. 8, see IHT July 7) concerns the uses and abuses of art. Harald Szeemann's agency which organized Documenta 5 and a number of other important avant-garde exhibitions in recent years, and which is essentially Szeemann himself, was started with the idea that "property (in art) should be replaced by free actions."

This trend just reflects the latest stage in the ambiguous relationship between the artist and society, and the way art is increasingly given a property value which is both necessary for the artist if he is to live and harmful to the work itself as a

spiritual statement when monetary value is overstressed.

On a recent visit to the National Gallery in Washington I asked a guard for directions. He answered my question and added: "Don't miss seeing the Leonardo da Vinci which was bought from Lichtenstein for millions. Supposing that the millions are but as a nickel in the eyes of the lords who decided on the purchase (and I doubt that), it remains a fact that most of us view this as a very big stack of money, and the painting itself comes to symbolize a master-work of breed rather than the possibly significant spiritual statement the trustees themselves may have thought they were buying.

The purchase of a work of art very often amounts to buying an archetype, a sort of platonic idea which guarantees one's

involvement in the processes of culture. This is of course a crude statement of something that is surrounded by an infinite variety of shading. But it is nonetheless the most important message conveyed by social attitudes. It accounts for the manner in which content is despised while form is valued to the highest degree. If a work is prized for some sort of content it implies and requires a relationship in which the viewer defines himself. If it is prized for its formal qualities it becomes a system closed upon itself, accessible to essentially intellectual and aesthetic criteria.

But the formal approach implies both a terrible superiority and a terrible inferiority in the viewer or the owner of the work. He partakes of the eternal in the contemplation or the possession of the idea, and this raises him above all men, yet outside this moment he is nothing to the idea, and this sets him beneath everyone. This constant, violent oscillation produces both visible disdain and secret insecurity, an elitist doctrine of art and individual uncertainty which the commercial system exploits to the hilt.

Pure form is the superego of culture, the impossible, bloodless pattern of an ideal that never existed, or a Utopia that never will be. Yet it receives the additional semblance of a reality greater than anything individually human because it is valued high in terms of money—the measure of all things.

If content took precedence over form this sort of aberration would not be possible. But as long as ownership of a work of art ensures the owner status and cultural identity the mess will continue.

It is then understandable that artists today should try to find modes of expression that escape the power of the purchaser, or to subvert it to a certain extent if they cannot really escape.

Much is made of the vicious triangle in which the artist is trapped: studio-gallery-museum. But that trap is much broader than that. It is a digestive system that can absorb anything, a structure of attitudes so deeply bred into most of the members of our society that even some of the rebels sometimes sound like the little boy postponing running away from home until after lunchtime.

Money, power, authority are



"DA CREEPY LADY"—A detail from James Nutt's 1970 work, which is on view in the "Chicago Imagist Art" exhibition at the New York Cultural Center.

felt to be extraordinarily real, so real in fact as to be invested with a mythical quality and to eclipse the inner light that is each one's reality and that gives meaning to an individual's life. "Culture," leisure and erotic patterns anticipate and supercede understanding, vision and spontaneous sexuality, for instance. And so people are awed by these mythic demons and sacrifice to them the spark of perishable consciousness that is their life. In its stead they receive a standard vision, standard values and a standard reality, all of which have fantastic antibiotic powers.

Artists may be obsessed with breaking through this antibiotic barrier, and their violence and absurdity are the acids they secrete to do this.

Yet to obtain money for their ventures they are obliged to go to institutions within the system which rests upon the rock of normality and normality. That is of course the foundation of the power—it hands out the criteria of normality which are also the highest rewards it can bestow.

Consequently, if the system gives money to anti-system artists to enable them to rattle the bars of the system, in a museum which belongs to the system they must be considered somehow "normal" and acceptable and consequently part of the system.

The fact that some artists are producing actions rather than

objects makes it difficult for the system to take them over entirely however, since the essential bond of ownership cannot be established. At the same time the artist's production in this case also suffers from the role it has assumed. It must renounce something essential to the role of art at all times and give up being a statement about human experience in order to become an act of violence.

This is really a bitter, painful, quasi-suicidal situation which bears the double irony of being at the same time fashionable.

Of course, the picture is by no means as simple as what I have described, nor are the motivations of the artists as clear as all that.

Documents itself does not clarify matters, but rather perpetuates the paradox. Szeemann, the astute and imaginative showman who conceived its theoretical structure has chosen a pedagogical approach which makes the exhibition something of a 3-D art book in which the theoretical text of the catalogue is illustrated by the works.

This makes the general effect all the more reconciling and overbearing and strikes me, in its didactic objectivity, as somewhat in contradiction with other more "militant" declarations of purpose. Szeemann's own attitude is far from simple however, and he appears quite at ease in his paradoxical position on a ridge between two worlds.

THE ART MARKET

A Look at Official Statistics

By Sourin Melikian

PARIS, Aug. 18 (IHT).—Reading Christie's and Sotheby's figures for the past season—October, 1971, through August, 1972—is like trying to interpret the official statistics released by the great powers. Everything is fine, and everybody is looking forward to the brilliant future. The auctioneer's idea of felicity, unlike that of the economist, is of ever-increasing prices.

One of the great difficulties that the observer is faced with here is comparing figures not necessarily released in comparable form. Taking first things first, it is not easy to compare Christie's and Sotheby's "works." Christie's announces a "total turnover" reflecting the value of all works put up at auction of just over \$245 million on 234 sales, which includes one three-day sale in the United States at Rose Tarraz, Detroit, and others in Montreal, Sydney and Melbourne, Düsseldorf, Rome and Geneva.

Only one figure is given for the foreign sales—\$194,800 for arms and armor, silver and objects of art at the single Düsseldorf auction.

With "Sotheby Parke-Bernet" as the official release puts it, things are still more complicated. The "net turnover" (reflecting only the value of works sold) amounts to \$432 million on 943 sales.

This lumps London and New York together plus Sotheby Parke-Bernet, Los Angeles—not turnover \$13 million—Canada, Italy and South Africa.

Abstract Terms

It is therefore in somewhat abstract terms that one has to compare the respective financial importance of Christie's and Sotheby's. Seen through total terms, the balance is very much in Sotheby's favor, with the gap increasing considerably this year. This year's total is \$75.5 million more than the net figure for the previous year. Christie's total on the other hand, shows a slight decrease, \$245 million instead of \$254 million. Yet it would be wrong to assume that Christie's has not been successful. They point out that the drop is primarily due to the fact that the 1970-71 season included Velasquez's portrait of Don Juan de Peres and Titian's "Death of Actaeon," which accounted for almost \$4 million of the total. This is no doubt true, but Sotheby's has been planning ahead

and the real question is: Does the difference in absolute figures really matter? I don't think so.

First of all, we do not know to what extent London itself accounts for the increase. My guess is that New York has played an essential role and, to a much lesser extent, so has Los Angeles. Moreover, once a certain scale has been reached, what matters in company economics is the quality of management and, in the particular case of an auction company, the dexterity in handling sales. In this respect, Christie's need not have any qualms.

What I think is impressive on Sotheby's record is its ability to develop into an international network and to find new formulas meeting new needs. The development of Parke-Bernet, which one should never forget, is 100 percent controlled by Sotheby's, an important phenomenon in the art market.

The highest departmental total for the whole company was achieved by Impressionist and modern pictures, which reached \$212,600, of which London contributed \$4,822,000, we are told. The difference is probably almost entirely accounted for by Parke-Bernet. Running through the list of successful sales at Parke-Bernet, one is struck by the predominance of 19th- and 20th-century paintings and sculpture. There was a \$2 million sale on Oct. 20 when the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation sold a number of very fine pieces and a \$3.5 million sale on the following day with several world records broken. American paintings, particularly postwar and contemporary, made the headlines. Finally, there was the \$3.8 million sale of 19th- and 20th-century masters last April.

This is largely due to the part played by the American art critic and historian Paul H. Reynolds, now assistant vice-president of Parke-Bernet.

The other success story is the extraordinary year of Sotheby's, beginning, virtually unopposed, and run by Marcus Lussell. In its first season, starting Sept. 30, 1971, and ending this July, it had a net turnover of \$1,568,200. Dealing exclusively in paintings, sculpture and objects d'art from 1880-1950 and including all the schools recognized as great (you will never see a painting by Renoir or Monet or a Turner or a Gauguin master, etc.)—it has established itself on the market at an

almost incredible speed only a major success in England but a defeat in the art market. Interest in art money 19th-century paintings as the arts deco—the 30s—at a very early rate, no longer, led the way, only the French did how to follow the market. Sotheby's organized a whole new category of buyers, mostly seen at 19th-century 24-35 New Bond St. markets.

Versatility

Sotheby's has a versatility in this market. Sotheby Parke-Bernet sales couldn't they shorter names?—over of \$1.3 million to be consequently small Parke-Bernet sales in New York, tons, is emerging.

This world wide building up, long run drastic present structure market. It already more so than figures themselves market is very much reality of the market.

Financial adviser taking it serious growing importance can market. But immense difference other sector of economy. The goods that do not follow a trend is ever related to production. It puts the emotional individual.

time, it has to experts before it for there are but which don't exist summer goods, at extent of render less.

The classrooms to the modern figures. show, the interesting to see tors or buyers need to adjust the intrinsic necessity peculiar market.

CHURCH SERVICES

FRANCE—PARIS
ST. GEORGES' ANGLICAN CHURCH,
7 Rue Auguste-Vaquerot (18), Tel.: 720-
82-51. Sunday Masses 8:30 & 10:30 (English).

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 86
Rue des Bons Enfants, Neuilly-Montmartre,
8th, 11 a.m. From Port Neufly, bus 141
to "Les Ondarres." Tel.: 866-57-75.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH,
80 Ave. Roche (81), Saturday Mass: 8:30
p.m. (English). Sunday Masses: 8:30 (Latin),
10:00 & 11:15 a.m. (English), 12:15 (L),
5:30 (L). Confessions: Monday to Friday,
11:30 to 12:30 & 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., Saturday,
11:30 to 12:30 & 4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

METHODIST CHURCH, English-speaking,
4 Rue Rougemont, Paris-6, Sunday
10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Rev. F. Le Normy.

AMERICAN CATHEDRAL

23 Ave. George-V, Paris-8a.

Holy Communion: 8:30

SUNDAY SERVICE & SERMON 10:45

Rev. JOHN E. HINES,

Presiding Bishop, Episcopal Church.

Very Rev. S.L. Riddle, O.D., Dean

Canon E. Tilden, Mr. N. Frank, Organ

A warm welcome to all visitors.

Episcopal-Anglican-Methodist.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH

63 Quai d'Orsay, Paris-7a

Church School will open Sept. 17.

Worship: 11:00 a.m.

"THE TIME IS NOW"

Rev. Richard T. Gay, preaching.

Dr. Edwin E. Taylor, Rev. Damon

P. Bradley, Pastors: Alexis Virech,

Intern. E. J. Penfield, Organist.

(Interdenominational-International)

ENGLAND—LONDON
THE AMERICAN CHURCH in London,
13 N. Audley St., W.1. Worship Services
11 a.m. Church School 9:45 a.m. In-
ternational & Interdenominational. Rev.
W. M. Schatzman, D.D.

GERMANY—MUNICH
The English-Language Baptist Church
of Munich on Holststr. 9 has B.S. at
11:45 and Worship 12:15. Inform. Tel.:
65854, Pastor E. W. Terry.

GERMANY—DRESDEN
ST. MARTIN'S R.C. Masses in Oberstr.
Sat. 8 p.m. Sun. 11 a.m. Cat. 10 a.m.
in Frankfurt Dom. 12:30 p.m. Fr. Beck
An der Heide 33, Oberstr. Ph. 22547.

SPAIN—MADRID
COMMUNITY CHURCH OF MADRID
Protestant Interdenominational, wor-
ship service in English each Sunday at
11:00 a.m., in Eurobuilding, Padre
Oamán, 23, Madrid.

INTERNATIONAL

PROTESTANT CHURCH

of Zurich

Worship & Sun. School 11 a.m.

Taborstraße, Promenadengasse 4,

Rev. Mrs. E. Brown, Ph.: 923573.

(Interdenominational-International)

SWITZERLAND—GENEVA

THE AMERICAN CHURCH (Evangelical)

Episcopal: 4 Rue Alfred Vincent: 8 a.m.

Holy Communion: 10 a.m. Morning

Prayer and Sermon (B.C. 1st Sunday

of month).

Worship: 11:00 a.m.

"THE TIME IS NOW"

Rev. Richard T. Gay, preaching.

Dr. Edwin E. Taylor, Rev. Damon

P. Bradley, Pastors: Alexis Virech,

Intern. E. J. Penfield, Organist.

(Interdenominational-International)

Worship: 11:00 a.m.

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Dr. Edwin E. Taylor, Rev. Damon

Munich's Integration of Art and Sport

avid Stevens
Aug. 18 (HRT)—
The start of the
Games is still a
Munich's cultural
been under way
in full swing since
of the month.
an metropolis—evok-
ideal and the goal
Coubertin, founder
o Games—has to all
succeeded in im-
artistic and athletic
the Olympic more
any of its modern

CULTURAL OLYMPICS

art, to works by Dürer and
Bernini, to more modern views
of sport by Gerzert, Rousseau,
Delanoy and others. Even Amer-
ican football, not an Olympic
discipline, is represented. Noted
artists from throughout the
world have designed special series
of Olympic posters, and through-
out the city there are arrays of
posters that attractively glorify
various athletic specialties on
one side, and one or another of
the city's vast cultural offerings
on the reverse.

put on shows commenting on the
Olympic Games, past, present and
future. The City Street Theater
Caravan of New York will deal
with the Olympic in Meles in
the year 408, the Grand Magic
Circus of Paris will do the first
of modern Olympic Games in
Athens in 1896, and the Mixed
Media Company of Berlin will
give spectators its view of the
Olympics in the year 2000.

Modern Art," that runs to Sept. 30
at the Haus der Kunst. Other
exhibitions with timely themes in-
clude "100 Years of German Ex-
cavations in Olympia" and one on
modern technical accomplish-
ments that relate to the Olympic
Games, both at the mammoth
Deutsches Museum.

1 Remarkable Collaboration

ohn Walker
Aug. 18 (HRT)—
Croft and the Na-
Theatre are con-
championing of
n with a season of
plays at the Shaw
er the title "The Best
That is a slight mis-
the best of this pro-
ght would include his
y Reservoir" of eight
nd "Mooney and His
which was seen at
n 1967.

and to which they can only
respond with an energy that tips
over into violence before it is
dispersed.

opens at the Globe Theatre on
Tuesday. The cast includes Daniel
Massey, John Standing, Isla Blair
and Hazel Hughes.

the Result
is youthful, actors,
col, are thus able to
play their own aux-
concerns, their hopes
and their awareness
ations that be ahead-
d plays, each filled
rtful sense of waste,
us coeries and enat-
ill be damned,
destroyed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (HRT)—
This is how The New York
Times critic rates the new
movies:

"Snoopy, Come Home," written
by Charles M. Schulz, based on
his comic strip "Peanuts," and
directed by Bill Melendez, is a
"sprightly, clever and hilarious
treat—all that a comic strip
should be on the screen."



"Slaughter," a sex-and-violence
melodrama starring Jim Brown
playing an ex-Green Beret
captain out to revenge his
father's gangland murder, con-
tains "almost nothing of inter-
est." The Times critic reports,
except as "another instance in
the continued misuse of Stella
Stevens, a talented and beautiful
actress." The plot has "heavy
ambitions toward violence." Roger
Greenspan notes, but "Sloppy
stunt work and the director's
persistent for visually distorting
his climax by means of an
anamorphic lens, give the movie
a 'banal and pretentiousness
that seems exactly the wrong dis-
position of an action movie.'"

"Popkiss," a musical based on
Ken Travers's farce "Rookery
No. 1," with book and lyrics by
Michael Ashton and music by
John Addison and David Heneker

ermaine Près
restaurant
-dinner- suppers
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Oil Set; Avert Shutdown

Participation Key Issue

Aug. 18 (AP-DJ)—Oil companies are expected to meet at a weekend that would avert a shutdown of the Persian Gulf oil flow, the question of participation by five oil companies in the territory.

The five companies are Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Iran and the United Arab Emirates. They are expected to meet in Geneva, Switzerland, to discuss the oil flow.

The oil companies are expected to meet in Geneva, Switzerland, to discuss the oil flow. The meeting is expected to be held on Sunday, August 20.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Ruhrkohle Reports Loss

The mammoth Ruhr district coal mining combine, Ruhrkohle, lost 380 million deutsche marks (about \$118 million) on its 7.2 billion DM volume of business last year, company chairman Helmut Kasper reports. The company, which holds an almost total monopoly of Ruhr coal mining, says the situation is still unsatisfactory and causing all shareholders considerable concern.

Mitsubishi Sees Sales, Profits Gain

Mitsubishi Electric Industrial Co. hopes to report about 10 percent growth in both gross sales and net income in the consolidated results for the year ending Nov. 30, 1972, says managing director Masahiko Hino. It reported sales of over \$3 billion last year and net income of \$189 million. In the first half, sales were \$1.63 billion, up 15 percent on the corresponding period of last year, and net income of \$100 million was up 28 percent. The percentage increases were relatively higher because of business in the corresponding period of the

previous year was at a low ebb. Mr. Hino believes total Japanese domestic demand for electrical goods will continue to expand at the rate of about 10 to 12 percent a year for the next four or five years.

Saab-Scania Sees Sales Gain for Year

The Saab-Scania group, which manufactures cars, airplanes, computers and electronic systems, forecast a slight sales increase this year in its half year economic report. Operating results before allocations and taxes are expected to increase faster than turnover, the Swedish company said. Sales in the first six months amounted to 2.34 billion kroner (\$447 million), a 12 percent increase from the like period last year. Operating results before allocations increased 50 percent to 180 million kroner. The group's backlog amounted to 2.9 billion kroner, unchanged from a year earlier.

Japan Plans Uranium Production

Japan's Atomic Energy Commission has decided to develop a centrifuge method of producing enriched uranium. Officials say the government plans to take up the development as a national project with a budget of 7 billion yen (about \$23 million) in fiscal 1973, beginning next April 1. It is aimed at completion of a plant to manufacture enriched uranium beginning in 1985.

Survey Sees 2% Rise, Down From 9% Last Year

U.S. Firms' Foreign Spending Levels Off

By Herbert Koshetz

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (NYT)—Foreign investments by U.S. industrial corporations are leveling off this year, the economics department of McGraw-Hill Publications Co. reported yesterday. In 1972, industrial manufacturing and petroleum companies plan to invest \$13 billion in property, plants and equipment in foreign countries, a rise of 2 percent over investments in 1971. The increase last year over 1970 represented a gain of 9 percent.

Estimated investments in 1973, McGraw-Hill said, will amount to \$13.8 billion, while in 1974, plans call for a total investment of \$13.8 billion.

Douglas Greenwood, chief economist for McGraw-Hill Publications, pointed out that industry is making optimistic forecasts about sales and profits from their overseas operations.

"Manufacturers," he said, "indicate greater optimism concerning sales by overseas subsidiaries than they do with regard to sales of their domestic operations. They now expect overseas sales to increase by 12 percent in 1973 and by 13 percent in each of the following two years. By contrast, manufacturers last spring said they expected domestic sales to increase by only 9 percent this year and by less than 8 percent in the following three years."

Mr. Greenwood said that more

than three-fifths of responding companies expect higher profit margins abroad this year and two-thirds project even higher profit margins in 1973.

One reason for the higher profit margins, it was said, is the higher manufacturing utilization rate, which is expected to reach 88 percent of capacity as against 83 percent in 1971.

The petroleum industry, as in previous years, will register the highest overseas investment of any industrial group in 1972. Oil companies will invest \$5.15 billion, a gain of 10 percent compared to 1971.

Machinery and chemical companies are the next largest investors, each with plans to spend \$1.37 billion abroad this year.

The Common Market countries will get almost one-quarter of total industrial investments abroad.

Canada's share is expected to come to 20 percent of the total but it will receive only 13 percent in the next two years, while Latin America will get about 14 percent this year and in 1973 and 1974.

The Australia-Oceania region will receive 11 percent this year and by 1974, 16 percent of the total. In contrast, the Japan-Asia region will receive only 5 to 6 percent in the 1972-1974 period.

Mr. Greenwood noted that \$1.8 billion, or 14 percent of U.S. investment overseas, goes into capital equipment exported from this country.

U.S. Forecloses Auto Price Hikes Before October

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (NYT)—The Price Commission has called a hearing for Sept. 12 on price increases sought by auto manufacturers for their 1973 models.

It said written comment could be sent in by Sept. 30—thus preventing manufacturers from raising prices until October at the earliest.

Donald Rumsfeld, director of the Cost of Living Council, appealed to the manufacturers to reduce requested price increases as General Motors did late yesterday, or withdraw them altogether.

Mr. Rumsfeld said the auto industry had benefited considerably by President Nixon's new economic policy and had the responsibility for cooperating in the fight against inflation.

He said he was encouraged by the GM decision to curb its proposed 80 percent increase in the price of 1973 models to \$9 and hoped that the other manufacturers "would take up the rest of the distance down that road."

Chrysler and American Motors earlier had refused to withdraw their total requests.

Ford's response is expected next week.

German Reserves Rise

FRANKFURT, Aug. 18 (Reuters)—West Germany's net monetary reserves rose by just under 100 million deutsche marks (about \$31 million) to 79.2 billion in the week ended Aug. 15, the Bundesbank said today.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Aug. 18, 1972	Previous
Stock (per \$)	2.4511	2.4528
Belg. fr. (A)	43.65-70	43.70-75
Belg. fr. (B)	43.64-68	43.67-71
Deutsche mark	3.1165	3.1153
Denish kron.	6.9055-55	6.9100-00
Records	28.80-82	28.94-96
Fr. fr. (A)	4.83-33	4.85-35
Fr. fr. (B)	5.0035-005	5.0075-0128
Guillem	3.70-30	3.7450-51
Israeli pound	4.00	4.20
Yen	361.40-40	361.30-45
Swiss franc	2.20-20	2.1950-50
Schilling	33.23-33	33.25-35.03
Sw. kron.	4.7885-75	4.7910-80
Swiss franc	3.7850-80	3.7840-45
Yen	361.10	361.10

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Fed Tightens Credit to Slow Money Spurt

9% Expansion Rate Exceeded 6% Target

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (NYT)—The Federal Reserve System, which has been struggling recently to get monetary expansion back on the track of moderate growth that it achieved in the second quarter, has tightened credit somewhat in the last few weeks.

The monetary aggregates, which measure varying aspects of the availability of funds in the economy, have in several key instances, been largely reflecting the money managers' attempt to counteract a sudden spurt in monetary growth in early July.

For example, the money supply—what the Fed estimates grew at a 15 percent annual rate last month as a result of the spurt—averaged \$240.2 billion a day in the week ended Aug. 9, up only \$400 million from the average in the four weeks ended on that date.

However, due to the July spurt in money growth—a jump that, contrary to the Fed's initial expectations, has not reversed itself—the money supply has increased at a 9 percent seasonally-adjusted compound annual rate of growth in the last three months. This is well over the Fed's presumed target rate of about 6 percent annual growth.

The bank's effort to slow the rate of monetary expansion can also be seen in the growth of reserves available for private non-bank deposits, which the money managers use as a day-to-day operating target for their policy actions. These reserves averaged \$30.51 billion a day in the four weeks ended Wednesday, which was equal to a 7.8 percent, seasonally-adjusted compound rate of expansion in the last quarter.

GM Offer on Prices Buys N.Y.

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (NYT)—Prices rallied modestly on the New York Stock Exchange today after registering three moderate declines in a row. These declines were regarded by many analysts as a normal consolidation process that followed the strong Monday performance carrying several market averages to record levels.

The Dow Jones Industrial average rose 4.44 to 955.58. On Monday, it finished at 973.51, its best reading in nearly 44 months.

Market sentiment was helped today by at least two developments. The government, revising earlier figures, disclosed improved second-quarter results for the second national product on both the output and inflation fronts.

Also, the inflation-related announcement by General Motors that it would trim its proposed increase on prices, yielding to White House pressure, helped. GM rose 1 1/8 to 76. Chrysler added 1/2 at 31, while Ford and American Motors were unchanged.

An unusual feature was the strength in National Cash Register, up 1 5/8 to 34 on the active list, and in I. S. Starrett, up 3 1/4 to 21 1/8 as one of the day's best percentage gainers.

Analysts related these gains to passage by the Senate of legislation that would convert the U.S. system of measurements to the metric system over the next 10 years. Starratt produces measuring devices. National Cash also was seen as a beneficiary, inasmuch as congressional approval of the bill would mean new business for the company in converting machines now in use.

Franklin Mint, the volume leader, fell 2 1/8 to 27 1/3 after trading as low as 26. It dropped 2 1/2 yesterday. Some brokers attributed the decline to profit-taking by institutions.

Firm equipment stocks, buoyed by sharply increased profits, included gains of 1 5/8, to 74, for

Rise in Profits Adds More Fuel

Deere and 1 1/8, to 35, for International Harvester. Both issues posted yearly highs. Allis-Chalmers added 3/4 at 13 3/8.

Oil issues, the comeback group of the week among blue chips, showed fractional advances in Continental, Gulf and Amstar Oil & Gas.

Sears, Roebuck fell 3 3/4 to 107 in heavy trading after showing record profits for its latest quarter. However, analysts indicated disappointment at the slowing rate of profit increases. Penney declined 1 1/8 to 82 3/8. Prices moved higher in moder-

ate trading on the American Stock Exchange, where the index moved up 0.04 to 25.96.

General Cinema rose 3 3/8 to 47 1/8 after it withdrew a 400,000 share combination offering due to unsatisfactory market conditions.

Across-the-board gains of about 1/8 of a point were scored in the corporate bond market this week but the government bond market was mixed. Traders said the corporate sector closed with an excellent tone and higher prices are expected for next week.

In the government market, coupons were a touch weaker on the day and mixed this week. In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ index rose 0.85 to 136.51.

RCA to Sell Satellite Station To China for \$5.7 Million

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (WP)—China signed a \$5.7 million contract with RCA Global Communications yesterday to install a satellite earth station outside Peking and enlarge the existing earth station near Shanghai.

The action apparently means that China—which has had only a small number of unreliable communications links with outside countries—has decided to expand significantly its telephone and telegraph service to the rest of the world.

With two earth stations, the Chinese will be able to communicate simultaneously with communications satellites over the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The Pacific Ocean satellite can relay telephone, telegraph or television signals to the South Pacific, North America, and South America; the Indian Ocean satellite serves the Indian subcontinent,

Africa, the Middle East and Europe.

Until early this year, China's outside communications consisted entirely of a small number of high-frequency radio circuits, linking it with England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Japan and Hong Kong, communications experts report.

In February, RCA installed a small earth station in Shanghai to provide television coverage of President Nixon's trip; the station has remained and China now has four full-time telephone circuits with the West Coast of the United States.

Yesterday's sale, which represents the largest U.S. export to China since Mr. Nixon relaxed trade restrictions last year, comes as the Chinese continue negotiations with Boeing over the possible purchase of ten 707 jets for about \$150 million.

If History Repeats, Dow Will Soar After War

By Ernest A. Schonberger

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 18—Whenever Henry Kissinger leaves for Paris or Peking—or when he simply cannot be located by the press corps for a day or so—the stock market rallies. Clearly, it wants peace.

When the peace rumor fades, so does the market.

Why do investors tend to get bullish at prospects for an end to the Vietnam war? Harris, Upham & Co., a national brokerage firm, has compiled data which shows that, in the past 75 years, peace was a 100 percent guarantee of significantly higher stock prices within a year.

The current potential peace circumstances may be different, the study notes, because it may simply fade away without a formal cease-fire or armistice. Washington has been claiming a gradual phase out has been under way for some time, in fact, and most analysts agree that peace as a market factor has already been discounted in part.

An investment of \$1,000 in a hypothetical portfolio consisting of the 30 stocks which made up the Dow index at the end of World War II, grew to \$1,300 in nine months.

After the Korean war, a \$1,000 investment took a six-week dip to about \$960 and then rebounded sharply to about \$1,260 over the next 10 months.

A similar investment after World War I sold for three months to a value of \$900, then soared in nine months to around \$1,360.

Ralph Acampora of Harris, Upham (who analyzed the study compiled by one of the firm's retired executives) disagrees strongly with those who expect no more positive impact if peace comes in Vietnam.

Mr. Acampora notes, for instance, that the market had three months to digest the probable market impact of the ending of World War I before the armistice was formally signed.

On Dec. 17, 1944, the Allies won the critical Battle of the Bulge; Germany's unconditional surrender came May 8, 1945, and the Japanese gave up in August. In the interim, the market bounced around in a neutral range, saving the rally until peace was certain.

Similarly, many months of haggling preceded the actual cease-fire ending the Korean war on July 27, 1953. The Dow was in a steady downturn through most of the war, then leveled for two months only to resume a downturn slightly before the war ended.

Seen History Repeating

Mr. Acampora thinks the probabilities are high that a Vietnam settlement will be reached in the next few months. He notes that the stock market has been acting as it did in other periods when wars were drawing to an end—trading in a relatively neutral range, with rallies whenever a hopeful sign arose.

If history repeats, Mr. Acampora expects: several more months of neutral market activity; a drop to the low 900s, and a major rally. Anthony Tabell, who has compiled many statistical studies of his own, disagrees.

A partner of Delafield, Harvey, Mr. Tabell of Princeton says: "I'm not sure peace would be all that important this time. The phasing-out of this war has been more gradual and in all probability has been relatively discounted." He is inclined to think that peace would bring selling to realize profits.

He expects lower prices over the next year. The supply of new stocks should so overwhelm demand that the Dow will drop at least 100 points from its current 950 range, he feels.

Mr. Tabell says the supply of stock will grow because of the continuing eagerness of corporations to float new issues and of individuals to sell secondary offerings.

Henry Kaufman, partner in Solomon Bros., and who also has studied postwar forces, says that "peace will certainly be a favorable development for the equity market this time."

Mr. Kaufman agrees that the supply of stock offerings will keep something of a lid on prices. But only relatively. A record \$9 billion in equity offerings came to market in the year ended June 30, 1972.

This was on top of roughly \$8.5 billion in fiscal 1971. In the fiscal year just started, he expects stock offerings to remain high by historical standards but to decline slightly to \$7.5 billion.

That is still a far cry from the \$2 billion to \$3 billion which was the yearly norm in the 1950s and early 1960s. Mr. Kaufman believes corporations have rebuilt substantial liquidity in the last two years and will find a diminishing need to raise money in the stock market.

© Los Angeles Times

Summer Outlays

AUG. 18 (AP-DJ)—Summers spent \$5.28 a second quarter, 2.6 percent less than in the open-ups of the year, the Census Bureau reported.

It was the second consecutive seasonally-adjusted drop from the first, which was \$5.40 million.

1st Shipment Puts Ecuador Among Major Oil Exporters

By H.J. Maidenberry

QUITO, Ecuador, Aug. 18 (NYT)—The first export of petroleum from the new Tena-Gulf oil fields has left Ecuador. Overnight, the shipment—314,000 barrels—made this small South American country the second-largest oil exporter in Latin America after Venezuela.

But there were no ceremonies to mark the event at the new oil terminal at Balo, near Sumacal, on the Pacific, or

the new offshore pumping facilities. However, the cargo was subject to full taxation and treated as normal export.

The military has decreed that half the crude oil exports must be carried on Ecuadorian-flag tankers and has formed a state company for that purpose. But the company does not have any tankers and is presently negotiating with Japanese shipping interests to obtain some.

Ecuador's entry into the ranks of petroleum-exporting countries began five years ago when the joint Tena-Gulf oil operation started drilling in the Amazonian jungles on the eastern side of the Andes. Oil was found in the first 39 of 42 wells drilled, a phenomenal record according to petroleum experts.

About a score of other companies are now drilling for the "sweet" or low-sulfur, crude oil that is highly prized in pollution-conscious markets.

The center of the Tena-Gulf operation is at Lago Agrio, or Bitter Lake. From there a road was built and a pipeline laid over the Andes to the Pacific coast terminal, which now has six storage tanks with a capacity of 320,000 barrels each.

A six-mile pair of underwater pipelines were connected from the tanks to two fixed buoys about two miles apart out at sea. Each buoy has pumps that can load 80,000 barrels an hour.

The capacity of the 335-mile pipeline from Lago Agrio to Balo is 350,000 barrels a day, but this can be raised to 400,000 barrels.

Overall, the operation has cost Tena-Gulf some \$560 million thus far.

anywhere else. And there will be none until a shipment is pumped into an Ecuadorian tanker, the military government here has declared.

Officially, the government said the oil shipped was "contaminated" with sediment from the new pipeline from the Amazonian wells, and the loading of the Tena-Gulf tanker was a "test of

the new offshore pumping facilities."

Mr. Yende said that his free only to a packing all the issues, as will not be allow partial concessions negotiations for add.

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37 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.86 3/4	1.88 1/4	1.86 1/2	Aug	125.80	176.40	174.50	175.20	174.50
38 3/4	1.92 3/4	1.90 1/4	1.92 1/2	1.90 1/4	Oct	176.80	177.20	176.20	177.00	176.30
39	1.97 1/4	1.95	1.97 1/2	1.95 1/4	Dec	177.00	220.00	218.20	219.00	218.00

Open
1974: AN

34.58	34.80	35.15
32.75	33.15	33.07

European		Unit
22.05	22.37	23.30
22.07	22.47	24.07
22.07	24.35	24.05
24.25	24.25	24.77
24.15	24.35	24.00
22.01	22.05	27.2
27, Aug 6		
22.50	22.50	22.50
22.75	22.75	22.75

Toronto Stocks

[illegible]

6829	Orlando	5	284	284	285	1
6830	Orlando	5	284	284	285	1
6831	Orlando	5	284	284	285	1
6832	Panama N V	8	294	284	285	+5
6833	Panama Point	8	294	284	285	+5
6834	Panama	5	434	43	43	
6835	Placer	5	105	104	124	-1
6836	Portland	8	134	13	124	+1
6837	Portland	10	90	90	90	-1
6838	San Francisco	10	90	90	90	-1
6839	San Francisco	10	90	90	90	-1
6840	San Francisco	10	90	90	90	-1
6841	San Francisco	10	90	90	90	-1
6842	San Francisco	10	90	90	90	-1
6843	San Francisco	10	90	90	90	-1
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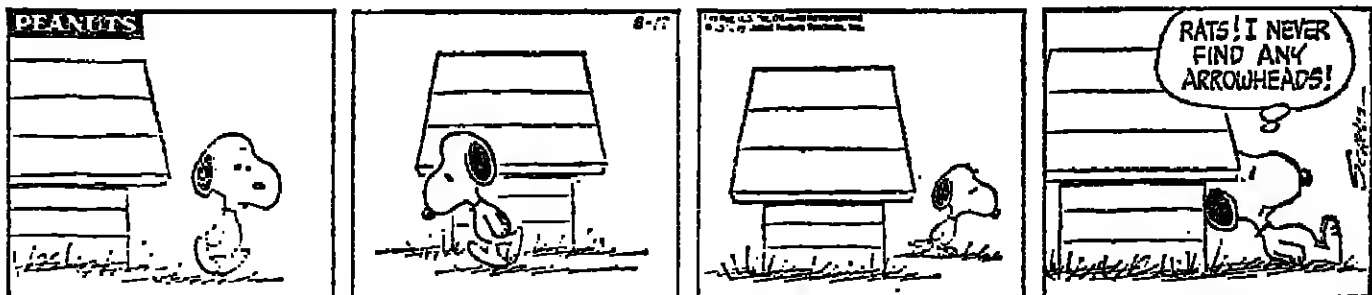
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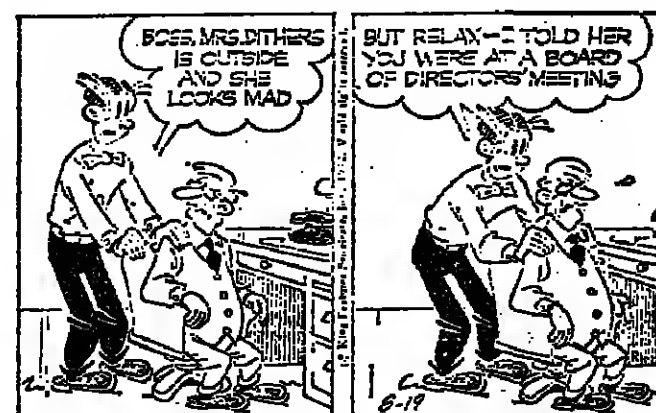
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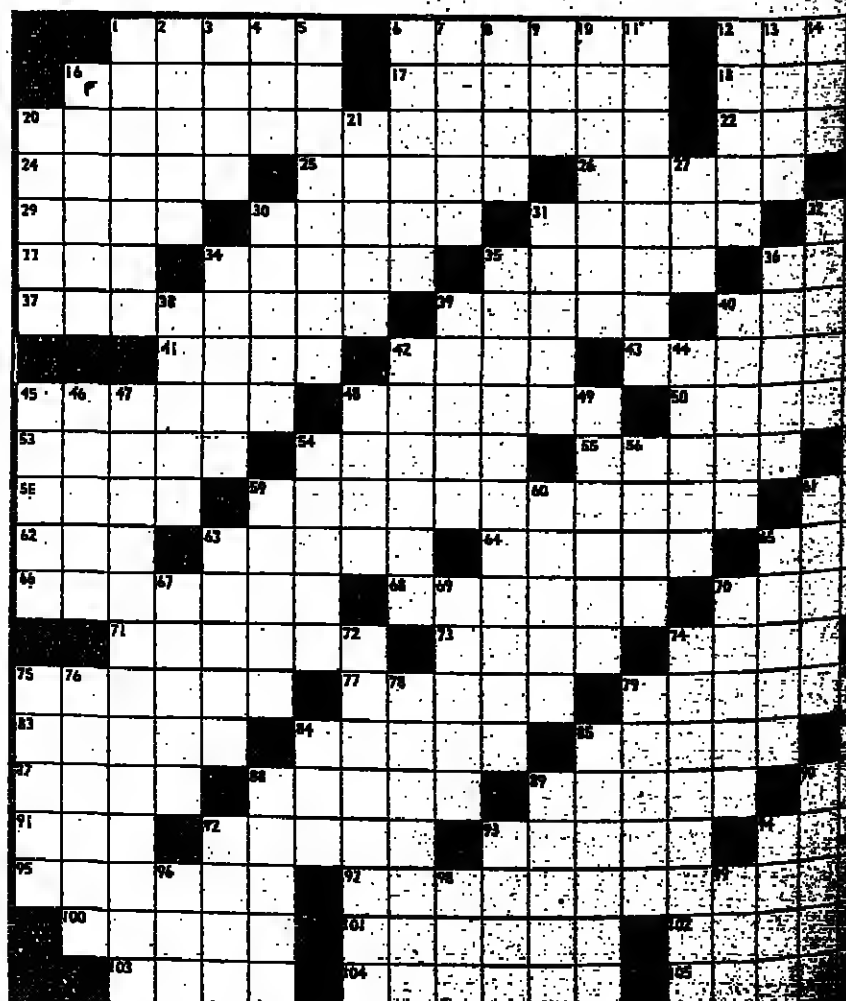
Word game section with jumbles: KRUMY, REFAT, SMTIC, DYLOUB. Includes a small cartoon titled 'A MURDER ARRANGED FOR THE LISTENER'.

Yesterday's Jumbles: ABBOT QUAIL BECOME RUBBER. Answer: Where no latitude is allowed - AT THE EQUATOR

- ACROSS: 1 Rhythmic, 2 Suffers in a way, 3 Music passage, 4 Fertilizer, 5 Island group, 6 Seed coats, 7 Recently, 8 Certain, 9 Family men, 10 Cured, 11 Water passage, 12 Strange, 13 Physician, 14 Island land, 15 Abr., 16 Legend, 17 Kills time, 18 Eastern, 19 Church areas, 20 Yaong one, 21 Thy. in Paris, 22 Later, 23 Valere writer, 24 Poet Matthew, 25 Satin, for men, 26 Opera voices, 27 Calif. city, 28 P.L. authors, 29 Shoe part, 30 Most boring, 31 Panicky, 32 Spent, 33 Insect, 34 multi-stage, 35 Yares, 36 Germ cell, 37 Bamboo and rattan, 38 Mrs. Murray, 39 June, 40 Actors' outfit, 41 Scat-shaped, 42 cartilage, 43 May and Ane, 44 Sash, 45 Haint, 46 Hawaiian dish, 47 Soggy, 48 Gavis, 49 Wife of Zoro, 50 Tennis star, 51 Map abbr., 52 Archery items, 53 Play a loggers', 54 Columbia, in, 55 Kind of fancy, 56 Legal wrongs, 57 Skirt study, 58 Kind of triangle, 59 Boy's hockey, 60 Address et al., 61 In an orderly way, 62 Table back, as, 63 One's words, 64 Directly, 65 Surgeon's final, 66 Gels 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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ASSORTED WORDS—By Manuel Canyes



- DOWN: 31 21-book poem, 32 Hecate, 33 Whitecap, 34 Faye up, 35 Frog, leads, etc., 36 One of the media, 37 Like some ovis, 38 Canon of, 39 French brocade, 40 Wings, 41 Mexican, 42 Type of catch, 43 Trilling mark, 44 Satisfactory, 45 Process, 46 Stencil, 47 One of the whip, 48 One of the whip, 49 Napoleon of, 50 Prop show, 51 French brocade, 52 Wings, 53 Mexican, 54 Beans, 55 Prudent, 56 Outpouring, 57 Rabbid, 58 Elixir, 59 Kind of drum, 60 Mexican name, 61 Elixir, 62 Elixir, 63 Elixir, 64 Elixir, 65 Elixir, 66 Elixir, 67 Elixir, 68 Elixir, 69 Elixir, 70 Elixir, 71 Elixir, 72 Elixir, 73 Elixir, 74 Elixir, 75 Elixir, 76 Elixir, 77 Elixir, 78 Elixir, 79 Elixir, 80 Elixir, 81 Elixir, 82 Elixir, 83 Elixir, 84 Elixir, 85 Elixir, 86 Elixir, 87 Elixir, 88 Elixir, 89 Elixir, 90 Elixir, 91 Elixir, 92 Elixir, 93 Elixir, 94 Elixir, 95 Elixir, 96 Elixir, 97 Elixir, 98 Elixir, 99 Elixir, 100 Elixir.

Wins His 20th Game ton Makes Phillies rld-Beaters Again

By William Eisen

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18 (UPI).—Steve Carlton, Philadelphia Phillies pitcher, won his 20th game today, defeating the Cincinnati Reds 4-1.

Carlton, 33, won his 20th game in his 18th start, the only pitcher to do so in the National League. He was the only pitcher to win 20 games in the National League since 1968.

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Bedford Quits Training Site For Privacy

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP).—David Bedford, the storm center of British track, quit his Olympic training camp in Switzerland and went into hiding near London today.

Bedford, European record holder for the 5,000 and 10,000 meters and Britain's brightest track hope for a gold medal in Munich, disappeared after disputes with athletic officials and newsmen. He was also reported to be suffering from an upset stomach.

A family source said he had slipped into Britain and was planning to continue his Olympic practice privately.

Officials had warned the 22-year-old Bedford that he might be dropped from the Olympic squad. This came after allegations that he had fired an air gun shot that just missed a team colleague at the St. Moritz training camp.

Several members of the team were reported to have ignored Bedford since the incident. Bedford, he asked to be allowed to train separately, but was turned down.

At his best, Bedford gives the impression of being able to beat any distance star in the world. But he has often failed on big occasions, including the last European championships at Helsinki.

Arthur Gold, chief of the British Olympic squad, made several telephone calls during the night to Zurich and Munich in a bid to locate the missing runner. Later he said Bedford would probably be allowed to complete his Olympic practice here.



Dave Bedford

Hewitt Displays His Temper And Skill in Canadian Tennis

TORONTO, Aug. 18 (UPI).—South Africa's Bob Hewitt, loudly jeered for his conduct, defeated Ivan Molina of Colombia yesterday to advance to the quarterfinals of the Canadian Open tennis championship.

The sixth-seeded Hewitt, who kicked a chair and bounced a few balls into the crowd, turned back Molina, 6-7, 6-4, 7-5, coming back from 0-3 in the final two sets.

Hewitt explained his behavior by saying he was "physically pooped" following the U.S. Clay Court championships in Indianapolis, where he won both the singles and doubles crowns.

Hewitt was loudly booed by the crowd, on almost every occasion, and he admitted, "I deserved that trash from them."

Facing a Rhodesian, Hewitt goes against unseeded Andrew Pattison of Rhodesia in a quarterfinal match. Other quarterfinal matches will have Patrick Proby of France against Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, Jiro Val Velasco of Colombia, against Jaime Fillol of Chile and Adriano Panatta of Italy against top-seeded Ilie Nastase of Romania.

Velasco beat Patricio Cornejo of Chile, 6-3, 6-3; Fillol topped Charles Owens of the United States, 7-6, 7-5; Proby ousted Japan's Jun Inamizumi, 6-3, 6-1; Panatta stopped Roscoe Tanner of the United States and Nastase, 6-4, 6-2.

In other matches, Ken Rosewall defeated Gerald Battrick of England, 6-1, 6-2; Tony Roche edged Charlie Pasarell, 7-6, 7-5, and John Alexander scored a 7-6, 6-4 victory over Nikki Pili of Yugoslavia.

Second-seeded Arthur Ashe beat Ray Ruffels, 6-2, 6-2; Marty Riessen overwhelmed Cliff Richey, 6-3, 6-2; Tom Okker edged Bob Carmichael, 2-6, 7-5, 6-2; and Graham Stilwell of England beat Rob Maud of South Africa, 6-4, 6-2.

Newcombe Wins in Texas
FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 18 (AP).—Top-seeded John Newcombe blasted Jeff Borowiak, 6-2, 6-3, to lead four Australians into the quarterfinals of the Colonial National Invitation tennis tournament yesterday.

In other matches, Ken Rosewall defeated Gerald Battrick of England, 6-1, 6-2; Tony Roche edged Charlie Pasarell, 7-6, 7-5, and John Alexander scored a 7-6, 6-4 victory over Nikki Pili of Yugoslavia.

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Some Black U.S. Athletes Hint At Joining Boycott of Olympics

By Bernard Kirsch

MUNICH, Aug. 18 (UPI).—A group of black American athletes, who came here with only gold medals on their minds, may follow the footsteps of their "African brothers" away from the Olympics.

In an ambiguous but ominous statement released today in the Olympic Village, the black American track stars said:

"In light of the Rhodesian acceptance into the Games, the U.S. black athletes now in the Olympic Park believe it imperative to take a stand concerning the issue. We denounce Rhodesia's participation and if they are allowed to compete, we will take a united stand with our African brothers."

And that stand is spelled boycott.

Opening in Week
As of this morning, 11 African nations said that they would boycott the 20th Olympic Games—scheduled to open a week from tomorrow—if "the rebel government Rhodesia" is allowed to participate.

Although the United Nations has sanctioned Rhodesia for its racial policies, the German Olympic organizing committee and the International Olympic Committee have said it is all right with certain conditions—for the Rhodesians to compete here. They must compete under the British flag, as they did in 1964 in their last Olympics, and "God Save the Queen" must be played should there be a Rhodesian victory.

Last week, two African countries, Tanzania and Sierra Leone, announced that they were boycotting the Games. There was no monumental reaction because the Olympics and television money, would not be denied.

Soon, Ethiopia and then Kenya, a dominant force in track and field, left, but still the IOC, led by Avery Brundage, held fast and said that Rhodesia would stay. Egypt will announce its decision soon and Pakistan is thinking it over.

The IOC agreed to allow Rhodesia's entrance although its team was banned from entering Mexico on "black passports" in 1968 and thus did not compete in the Games.

Issue Revived
After Africa's Supreme Council for Sports again raised the issue several weeks ago, the IOC said that the Rhodesians would just have to show their Olympic identification cards and not passports, to enter West Germany, and that their official team title would be "Southern Rhodesia"—the country's name before it unilaterally declared independence from Britain in 1967 rather than grant a governing role to its overwhelming black majority.

The statement today by the black Americans was not signed. It was not the first Olympic manifestation of black power.

In the 1968 Games, the American blacks, besides causing a stir with their speech, disrupted the protocol of the Olympics as Tommie Smith and John Carlos—who finished first and third in the 200 meters—gave the raised-fist black power salute after receiving their medals on the podium as several million people watched on television.

Four more black Americans, Ron Freeman, Larry James, Vince Matthews and Lee Evans—were

black socks while winning the 400 relay.

Today's statement first became known late in the afternoon when it was released to a broadcaster of the American Broadcasting Company, which is televising the Olympics back to the United States. There has been no firm IOC reaction yet. The IOC has

its grand opening session, in a theater in downtown Munich, tomorrow night.

Although the IOC said it would not be forced by a show of power into changing its stand on Rhodesia, the Americans' statement—while it did not use the word "boycott"—while it spoke for less than a majority of the

American group, which will be coming in the next three days—plus pressure from television people who stand to lose substantial investments, may cause a bit of a stir.

If not, the 20th Olympic Games may be an all-white affair, except for six confused black Rhodesians.



United Press International

UP AND OVER—In perhaps the only track action they will see in Munich because of the African Olympic boycott, three Kenyans swept to victory in the 3,000-meter steeplechase at the Hannu-Braun memorial meet. Ben Jipcho (267) was first, Amos Biwott (272) was second and Kip Keino (266) was third. All were favored in events at the Olympics.

Rams to Give Ailing Gabriel A Workout in NFL Exhibition

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (UPI).—Roman Gabriel will find out this weekend how far he's come back since his lung collapse.

Tommy Prothro, head coach of the Los Angeles Rams, says that Gabriel will be the starting quarterback tomorrow when his club takes on the Oakland Raiders in a National Football League pre-season game. Gabriel suffered a collapsed lung on the opening day of practice three weeks ago and has been rebuilding his stamina slowly.

"I haven't been aware of the lung problem the last four or five days," Gabriel said. "I feel I'm getting the wind capacity I had before the injury. I think everything's going to be all right."

Prothro hopes so. His two reserve quarterbacks—veteran Jerry Rhome and John Walton, a third-year rookie—have thrown seven interceptions in the two pre-season contests Gabriel has missed.

Big Pass Rushers
Prothro has not decided how long Gabriel, always one of the league's top passers, will play against the Raiders' hard pass-rushing team, but it will probably be no longer than a half.

There is a full schedule this weekend. Minnesota is at Buffalo and Washington is at Philadelphia tonight. In other games, tomorrow, San Francisco is at San Diego, Miami is at Cincinnati, Denver is at St. Louis, Houston is

Aaron, Schlee Leading in Golf In Massachusetts

SUTTON, Mass., Aug. 18 (UPI).—Tommy Aaron, a former Canadian Open champion, and John Schlee shared the opening-round lead yesterday in the \$200,000 U.S. Industries Classic with 67s, as ailing Lee Trevino carded a 74.

Trevino, showing the effects of a weekend influenza attack, was escorted by marshals to a waiting car after finishing his round at the Pleasant Valley Country Club here. "I'm going to get some rest and go to bed," said the British Open champion.

With a first prize of \$40,000 at stake, Trevino is trying to close the gap on Jack Nicklaus, who leads him in season earnings by \$106,818. Nicklaus bypassed this event.

The runner-up group at 68 in yesterday's play included Bob Charles, Martin Bohen, Tom Uozas and Rick Massengale.

Dave Stockton, who won here a year ago when the tourney was the Massachusetts Classic, had a 69 after a 28 that included a recovery for a put after his drive cleared a footbridge and landed among bushes. He also holed a 40-foot birdie putt at the 11th green, one of the course's huge putting surfaces, 70 yards from front to the back edge.

FIRST-ROUND LEADERS
Tommy Aaron 33 34-67
John Schlee 34 35-67
Bob Charles 35 36-68
Tom Uozas 35 36-68
Martin Bohen 34 35-68
Rick Massengale 32 36-68
Mike Beeler 36 37-69
Mike Hull 32 37-69
Bruce Drabik 35 36-68
Dave Stockton 38 39-69
Steve Melby 31 38-69
Bob Ryer 32 36-68
Eddie Crow 37 38-69
Rik Irvin 39 39-69

Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Atlanta 000 100 000-1 6 1
New York 100 000 010-2 4 1
Need (10-12) and Milwaukee; Steaver, McDuffy (9) and Dyer. W-Seaver (10-9).
Chicago 002 000 000-2 8 0
San Francisco 000 000 100-1 6 0
Pappas, Alce (10) and Howard; Barr, Johnson (9) and Rader. W-Pappas (9-7). L-Barr (4-7). HR-Cardenal (10th), McCovey (12th).
Cincinnati 003 000 010-4 7 1
Philadelphia 009 000 000-10 0 0
Grimsley, Sprague (8), Carroll (7) and Plummer; Carlton (20-6) and Bateman. L-Grimsley (10-6). HR-Johnson (11th), Bonaneas (12th).
St. Louis 000 010 000-2 4 2
San Diego 101 010 000-3 8 0
Wies, Palmer (7) and Elmendorf; Kirby, Corbitt (8) and Kennedy. W-Kirby (10-12). L-Wies (11-12). HR-Corbitt (21st), Allen (1st).
Pittsburgh 000 101 000-2 11 0
Los Angeles 100 102 000-4 8 0
Moose (8-7) and Sanguillen; Dowling, Richter (9) and Cardenaro. W-Dowling (6-5). HR-Sanguillen (17th).
Houston 015 100 000-17 20 1
Montreal 012 100 000-10 1 1
Reuss, Oliver (12) and Howard; Moore, Strommayer (11), Renko (4), Walter (1), Gilbert (8), Torres (8) and Socacchia. W-Culver (4-2). L-Howard (4-4). HR-May 2 (15th and 16th), Rader (10th), Crisano (17th), Fairly (10th).AMERICAN LEAGUE
First Game
Minnesota 101 000 000-2 6 2
Detroit 010 100 020-12 13 0
Perry, Sickland (10), Grabard (15) and Borgmann; Fryman (10) and Sims. L-Perry (11-11). HR-Kilbreath (20th), Sims (1st).
Second Game
Minnesota 100 000 000-1 16 2
Detroit 000 000 000-0 6 1
Goltz, Gregor (9), Strickland (9) and Mitterwald; Storch, Scherman (10), Poor (4), Timmerman (4), Ruler (6), Lagrow (10), Seelbach (16) and Freeman. W-Strickland (14-1). L-Seelbach (15-7). HR-Nordes (1st), Northing (11th).
Boston 100 000 000-4 7 0
Texas 011 000 000-11 0 0
Pitts, Lee (10) and Fink; Paul, Pina (1) and Pappas; Blittges (10), W-Patterson (11-11). L-Paul (15-5). HR-Harper (11th), R. Smith (12th).
California 010 000 001-1 10 0
Cleveland 006 000 000-2 7 0
Storcksmith and Turk; Hildner, Wilcox (10), Farner (7), Heugan (10) and Puse. W-Messersmith (15-7). L-Hildner (15-1). HR-Oliver (15th), Sauter (2 (9th and 10th)).
Chicago 010 010 000-5 12 0
Baltimore 000 000 101-1 7 1
Lemonds, Accia (7) and Horvath; DeLeon, Harvath (10), Scott (10) and Riecherren, Oates (10). W-Lemonds (3-4). L-DeLeon (12-12).

IRISH HOSPITALS SWEEPSTAKES

DRAWING ON THE
SWEEPS CAMBRIDGESHIRE
AT NEWMARKET, ENGLAND, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1972
Four Sweepstakes Annually
EPS LINCOLN—Sweepstake IRISH SWEEPS DEBTS—Sweepstake
EPS CAMBRIDGESHIRE—Sweepstake SWEEPS BURDLE—Water
EACH DRAW ONE SUPER PRIZE OF£200,000
and many prizes of £50,000, £20,000 and
10,000, plus thousands of smaller prizes.FULL £1 TICKET
SUBSCRIPTIONers to Confidential Countries and temporary
ents desiring to participate—apply to:
TARY, ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS
HOSPITALS BUILDINGS, BALLSBRIDGE, DUBLIN 4, IRELAND
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OT LATER THAN 11th SEPTEMBER, 1972

OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

How Houk Revived the Yankees

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (UPI).—To the New York Yankees, the turning point came the day that Ralph Houk closed the clubhouse door, denied he was a lame-duck manager and told the players that the Columbia Broadcasting System would have to "fire me" before he would leave.

He also told them he would not tolerate any more bickering and would levy stiff fines on players who criticized the performance of teammates.

"I don't usually take your money," the manager said. "But I will now. And not any of those \$25 fines. If I read or hear any more complaints about other players, it will cost you \$1,000."

At the time, the Yankees were struggling along in fifth place in the American League's East with only the Milwaukee Brewers below them. They also were being denounced as a sort of civic disaster in contrast to the streaking Mets.

They were playing barely better than .400 ball, had hit only two dozen home runs in 50-odd games and rumors were rampant that Houk would switch to the Boston Red Sox next year.

In the 50-odd games since the closed meeting, they have doubled their home-run production, played better than .600 baseball and become contenders in the most clamorous comeback of the season. They are only one and a half games out of first.

A Clear Warning

Houk clearly was warning the players in that meeting six weeks ago not to assume that he was "gone." In effect, they have rallied round and have played the best ball of any Yankee team since the last pennant in 1964.

"He laid it on the line," one player said. "He was fed up with the complaints he'd been hearing—pitchers criticizing outfielders and things like that. And he didn't want us to think we were working for a lame duck with no stake in things here. We don't know what's happening between him and CBS but he's the best manager most of us have played for."

The Yankee players were not especially straying from Houk's control before he laid down the law. They were getting good pitching but were not hitting or fielding well, and they began to chafe under public criticism. Even when the bickering arose, it was aimed at other players—Roy White played left field too deep, the



Ralph Houk

Infield couldn't make the double play and so on. Houk, who has been accused of being an outrageous optimist, repeated his favorite theme before former Yankee heroes at the club's annual old-timers dinner a month ago:

"People come at us pretty strong these days, but I've got to say it again—the line between winning and losing is baseball is thin. We're one or two players away, so don't think this is just Houk running off at the mouth again."

By then, the manager, 53 years old tomorrow, had conducted his closed clubhouse meeting on the state of affairs. After it, the Yankees flew west and won consecutive series against Oakland, Minnesota and California. The muttering has subsided.

"Nobody except Ralph spoke at the meeting," one of the players said. "Maybe one or two guys raised their hands and offered to work out early if anybody else needed help. He just wanted us to know that he was still in charge."

Yes indeed,
Swissair flies to
78 destinations,
40 in Europe and
(you guessed it)
38 overseas.

SWISSAIR

Art Buchwald

Who for Dinner?

WASHINGTON.—The political campaign is now under way and we can expect to hear some wild promises made by the presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

Just the other day, R. Sargent Shriver told the people of West Virginia that if George McGovern is elected, the poor people would be eating in the White House. He said there would be dinners there for people who need the food, rather than rich fat cats who have been invited to 1800 Pennsylvania Ave. in the past.



Buchwald

I don't know if Shriver checked this out with McGovern, but it could raise some very serious logistical problems if the Democratic nominee is sworn in next January.

Let us assume that McGovern has been elected president.

After he's been in the White House a few days, he says to his wife Eleanor, "We have to give a dinner for the poor people tomorrow night."

"How many will there be?" "Sarge said 1,300,054 people."

"You've got to be kidding," Eleanor says. "I don't have that many place settings."

"Can't you borrow some from LBJ?"

"Even if I did, we wouldn't

have enough room to serve them all."

"Yes, I thought of that. But Sarge promised that the first dinner we had in the White House would be for the poor people, and our credibility is at stake."

"Well, why doesn't he give the dinner then? He has more money than we do," Eleanor says angrily.

"Because he's not the President. It doesn't have to be a sit-down dinner, you know. It could be buffet."

"I don't care," Eleanor says. "I'm not going in the kitchen and tell the chef to prepare a buffet for 1,300,054 people."

"Couldn't we have it catered?" McGovern asks.

"This is ridiculous. We'll use up the entire entertainment allowance in our first dinner. What are we going to do for the rest of the four years?"

"Maybe we could freeze the leftovers," McGovern suggests.

"I still say Sarge got into this—let him get out of it," Eleanor says.

"How about the Strolling Air Force Strings for entertainment?" McGovern asks.

"You said you were going to cut them out of the defense budget," Eleanor reminds him.

"Oh yes, I forgot that. Did I promise to cut the Marine Band, too?"

"Down to one French horn and two tuba players."

"Hum. Maybe Warren Beatty can rustle up the Grateful Dead."

"George, I don't think this is going to work. More than 25 million people in this country go to bed hungry every night. You can't just invite 1,300,054 and expect the others to be very angry."

"Well, you can't have every poor person in the country to the White House," McGovern says. "It would be impractical."

"Why didn't you tell that to Shriver before he opened his mouth in West Virginia?"

"Maybe we could have the 1,300,054 for dinner and invite the rest in for coffee and dessert."

"All right," says Eleanor. "I'll do it. But Sarge has to address the invitations."

Problem of Telling What Day It Is in France

PARIS (UPI)—It isn't le temps perdu that is a problem in France, it is le temps perdu that bewilders. For foreigners the French concept of time is not only confusing, it is often downright malicious. Where except Paris do two public clocks agree, while the trains run implacably on time?

Most countries have months or seasons. The French year is divided into two short periods: *les vacances* and *la rentrée*, vacation and the return from vacation. We are currently at the tail end of *les vacances*, which end with August. The *rentrée* begins, lasting loosely one month. The remaining nine months of the year do not really count.

There are, of course, some minor subdivisions to the year, but these are merely hurdles for the unwary to stumble over. Suppose, for example, you want a clock repaired (though in France a perpetual calendar would be handier). If you bring it to during May or later, you will, of course, be reminded of *les vacances* and told to return at the *rentrée*. When you do, you will learn that there was so much work left over from before *les vacances* that it would be better to return about the *fêtes*. So you show up after New Year's when you are told that your work may possibly be squeezed in before *Pâques*. But it won't be, so you come back at the *fin de saison*, which takes you up to the start of *les vacances*.

Shortest Period

The shortest period of time in France seems to be *une minute*. An instant is longer, a *petit instant* longer still, and a *moment* can go on forever. A *petit moment* is even worse, something longer than infinity.

As a general rule, the addition of a

Most countries have months or seasons. The

French year is divided into two

short periods: 'les vacances' and 'la rentrée,'

vacation and return from vacation.

soothing adjective or adverb lengthens the time involved, as above where a *petit moment* is longer than just a moment. If something is *légèrement en retard*, or slightly late, that is much worse than just being *en retard*. A woman who is in the *soixantaine* is about 60, la *dame soixantaine* means time marches on and she is pushing 65. La *soixantaine bien sonnée* means she's old and looks it.

A week in France is popularly a *huitaine* or eight days. Two weeks is a *quinzaine* or 15 days. If someone says he will meet you *ce soir*, or towards 8 o'clock, he means after, not going on. If he says *à bientôt*, you may meet in the future. If he says *à très bientôt*, it means he hopes

to God he'll never see you again, but he knows he'll have to.

"Theater tickets in Paris often warn that the performance will start at 8 o'clock *très précises*. This means the show will start at about 9:30, unless it is exceptionally

loopy. Paris Opera tickets bear no threat about being *très précises* but the curtain normally rises at 9 sharp.

In France it can even be hard to know what day it is. Paris afternoon papers print the next day's date at the top of the page (thus a paper dated Aug. 20 actually comes out Aug. 19). A headline about an accident that occurred *cette nuit* (meaning this night) refers to last night, but when you are reading an afternoon paper it can be very hard to figure out exactly which night last night was.

Printed dates on, say, cleaning tickets can also be awkward. The ticket says your cleaning will be ready on Sept. 19. Could Sept. 19 mean anything but Sept. 19? *Mais oui*, it sure could.

On Sept. 19, you give your ticket to the

clerk. "But this is marked Sept. 19," she grumbles.

"Yes. But that's today," says the clerk, slipping the ticket down. "Today is Sept. 19. You must come tomorrow."

Similarly, there was the woman who called the plumber on a Tuesday to say she'd been flooded since Sunday. "Ah! Madame, I can do nothing," the plumber replied majestically. "You should have called on Friday." Does one mention in a small grumpy voice that he wasn't needed on Friday? One does not.

The refinements go on. Should you by chance find a shop that accepts your custom and tells you to come back in the course of the *semaine*, that, of course, means next week. When after several tries the customer is told, as an accurate tarder (which he thinks means it will not know how to be late) he should brace himself. What he has left there has been lost.

Untranslated

The French are aware of the old saw, time is money, even if it is aberrant to them. When they refer to it, it is always in English, as if it could not be translated.

The hazy French notion of time may be related to the fact that change is so much less noticeable in France than in other countries (no wonder the phrase *déjà vu* remains indecisively French). It may be in part a question of manners. Many French people think it impolite to consult a clock or a watch in the presence of others.

In any case, the measurement of time in France is a mystery, even when one accepts the ground rules. One tiny question, for example: If in France a week is eight days, why does the piece of furniture called a *semainier* have only seven drawers?

MARY BLUME

to God he'll never see you again, but he knows he'll have to.

"Theater tickets in Paris often warn that the performance will start at 8 o'clock *très précises*. This means the show will start at about 9:30, unless it is exceptionally

loopy. Paris Opera tickets bear no threat about being *très précises* but the curtain normally rises at 9 sharp.

In France it can even be hard to know what day it is. Paris afternoon papers print the next day's date at the top of the page (thus a paper dated Aug. 20 actually comes out Aug. 19). A headline about an accident that occurred *cette nuit* (meaning this night) refers to last night, but when you are reading an afternoon paper it can be very hard to figure out exactly which night last night was.

Printed dates on, say, cleaning tickets can also be awkward. The ticket says your cleaning will be ready on Sept. 19. Could Sept. 19 mean anything but Sept. 19? *Mais oui*, it sure could.

On Sept. 19, you give your ticket to the

Yale Names Program

For Duke Ellington

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (UPI)—Yale University said yesterday that it named a new academic program to preserve Afro-American music after jazz musician and composer Duke Ellington.

The university said that the program would attempt to bring the major schools of Afro-American music—jazz, blues and gospel—into the academic world for the first time.

The program will begin in October with the first annual reunion of musicians who have helped shape such music, the university said.

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"Maybe we could freeze the leftovers," McGovern suggests.

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"You said you were going to cut them out of the defense budget," Eleanor reminds him.

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"George, I don't think this is going to work. More than 25 million people in this country go to bed hungry every night. You can't just invite 1,300,054 and expect the others to be very angry."

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